The Weather
Today—Clear with rising temperatures.
Yesterday—High, 60; low, 47.
Fuel-oil consumption to date, 82 per cent of yearly allotment.

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Lublin Poles Refused Conference Seat; Yanks and Russians Meet, Split Reich

First Army, Soviets Make Junction on Elbe River

West, East Fronts Erased; Germany Divided Into Two Shrinking Pockets

Paris, April 27 (AP).—American and Russian armies from half a world apart have met in the heart of Hitler's once-proud Reich, cutting Germany in two in one of modern history's most dramatic moments.

The juncture except for the fanaticism of die-hard Nazis might have ended the worst war the world has ever known.

The Americans, three enlisted men and a lieutenant of the 273d Regiment of the United States First Army's Sixty-ninth Infantry Division, met patrols of the Fifty-eighth Soviet Guard Division of Marshal Ivan S. Konev's First Ukranian Army group at 4:40 p. m. Wednesday.

The place was near Torgau, on the Elbe River 58 miles south of Berlin.

5900 Miles in 2 Years

In two years two Allies had traveled 5900 miles to make this historic junction—the Americans 3800 miles from the great ports of America and 700 miles across Europe; the Russians 1400 bloody miles from the ruins of Stalingrad, where they broke the German Sixth Army and turned the whole tide of the war.

Now there no longer is an Eastern or a Western Front. There are instead, north and south fronts—more properly two pockets.

The strongest probably is the one of the south, with the Nazis self-styled "national redoubt" as the mountainous core.

This pocket now is some 275 miles wide from the eastern end of Lake Constance to the Russian wedge west of Vienna, and about 300 miles deep from Czechoslovakia to the Po Valley in Italy.

Under Swift Assault

It is under swift assault from every side to forbid time for the Nazis to stock and man it fully.

The northern or Baltic pocket is 175 miles long from Hamburg to Stettin Bay and about 150 miles deep.

But there are yet more distant strongholds which might have to be reduced even after the collapse in Germany. There is western Holland, where the Germans wait behind their flood line in the cities of Rotterdam, Amsterdam, The Hague and Utrecht. There are Denmark and Norway, a natural fortress of its own with its spines of mountains and its moats of straits and sea. And there still are the pockets of the French Atlantic coasts.

Joyous 'Bear Hug' Levels All Language Barriers

By Don Whitehead and Hal Boyle

Torgau, Germany, April 26 (Delayed), (AP).—Americans and Russians sat in the warm sunshine on both banks of the Elbe today, drinking champagne from beer mugs, pounding each other on the back and toasting the meeting of their two armies.

There was singing and dancing

See JOIN, Page 2, Column 6.

Nats Whip Yanks; Myatt Gets 4 Hits And Steals 3 Bases

New York, April 27 (AP).—In a game marred by six errors, four by the winners, the Washington Nationals defeated the New York Yankees, 6-4, today.

Second baseman George Myatt starred for the Nats, getting four hits, stealing three bases and scoring two runs. He highlighted the Nats' three-run fifth inning, singling with the bases full to score two runners.

Floyd Bevens was the starting and losing hurler for the Yankees with Ken Holcombe, Bill Zuber and Jim Turner relieving.

Lefty Mickey Haefner went all the way for the visitors spacing nine Yankee safeties for his first victory of the season.

Frank Crosetti, making his first appearance of the season in the role of a pinch hitter, accounted for three Yankee runs with a homer in the eighth.

(Details on Page 8)

Templehof Airdrome Falls

Reds Seize Potsdam, Push for 2d Junction

BULLETIN

London, April 27 (AP).—The Russians have captured the Templehof airdrome in Berlin, Moscow announced tonight.

The broadcast Russian communique said Marshal Zhukov's First White Russian Army also captured the city districts of Tempelhof and Neukoelln on the southern side of the German capital.

London, April 27 (AP). — Overwhelming waves of Soviet armor captured Potsdam and dust-choked Spandau in western Berlin today as the Nazi capital writhed in its death throes and Russian spearheads smashed far to the west, seizing Rathenow only 13 miles from a second Red army-American linkup on the U. S. Ninth Army front.

Nearly three-quarters of Berlin—a wilderness of crumbled stone swept by hot winds from flames of burning buildings—was in Russian hands and its inner defenses were cracking fast. Enemy broadcasts admitted the situation was "critical." The battle for Berlin, they said, would decide the war.

With Germany split by a junction of Russian and American First Army forces northwest of Dresden, the Russians surged to Rathenow toward a second meeting, this time with the Ninth Army. The first junction occurred with the U. S. First Army at Torgau on Thursday.

Marshal Gregory K. Zhukov's troops advanced 22 miles from Nauen west of Berlin to break into Rathenow in a blow that deepened to 33 miles the Russian steel band around western Berlin and wiped out any Nazi hopes of rushing reinforcements into the crumbling Nazi capital.

The great city of Brandenburg was by-passed, but by Berlin account hundreds of Red army tanks were assaulting the fortress under cover of artillery bombardment.

Potsdam, cradle of Prussianism 2 miles from Berlin's southwestern limits, with great barracks, military academies and other military training centers, also fell to Zhukov. Potsdam stands for every German military ideal—it is there that Frederick the Great is buried and it was the favorite residence

See RUSSIA, Page 2, Column 2.

Nazi Surrender Move Reported

5th Army Smashes Into Genoa, Crosses Adige River With 8th

Rome, April 27 (AP).—American Fifth Army troops smashed into the great port of Genoa today, a special Allied headquarters communique announced, as the "free Milan" radio declared German commanders were trying to negotiate a general surrender of their hopelessly trapped forces in northern Italy.

Allied headquarters did not confirm the surrender report, but conceded that American and other Allied armored columns slashing across the final miles to the Alps were meeting only "generally weak and disorganized" resistance.

Crushing pockets of resistance, the American Fifth and British Eighth armies sliced across the Adige River at "many points," the communique said, and on the British Eight Army Front the enemy was pressed so closely he had no opportunity to reorganize his scattered and demoralized forces.

A task force consisting of American 473d and 442d Infantry Regiments and elements of the Ninety-second Infantry Division made the Genoa entry.

"Italian partisans had previously captured a large part of the city and facilitated the entry of our troops into the city," the communique reported. "The condition of the port has not been determined yet."

The Allied command said nothing of new gains toward Milan, where the partisan radio said the Germans and Fascists had been ousted.

Systematically the Fifth and Eighth armies mopped up resistance pockets left far behind.

Reports from northern Italy said all of the villages of Como Province

See ITALY, Page 2, Column 1.

'No Relaxation of Effort'

Truman Warns of Tasks Ahead In Announcing Soviet Junction

By James E. Chinn

Union of triumphant American and Russian armies in the heart of Germany—a junction that sliced the Reich in two—was officially announced yesterday by President Truman, who, however, said that vast tasks still lie ahead—that "there must be no relaxation of effort on the home front."

"This is not the hour of final victory in Europe," he said, "but the hour draws near."

Official Washington greeted the news as a long step toward complete destruction of German military power. Members of the House applauded.

Guns, hundreds of them, boomed in Moscow by order of Marshal Stalin.

In London Prime Minister Winston Churchill declared the Allied forces can now proceed to the "destruction of all the remnants of German military resistance, the routing of Nazi power, and subjugation of the Hitler Reich."

The complete text of the President's announcement of the union follows:

"The Anglo-American Armies under the command of General Eisenhower have met the Soviet forces where they intended to meet—in the heart of Nazi Germany. The eniemy has been cut in two.

"This is not the hour of final victory in Europe, but the hour draws near, the hour for which all the American people, all the British peoples and all the Soviet people have toiled and prayed so long.

"The union of our arms in the heart of Germany has a meaning for the world which the world will not miss. It means, first, that the last faint, desperate hope of Hitler

See COMMENT, Page 2, Column 7

Suicide Pilots Aboard

Rockets Directed at Okinawa Sink Destroyer, Small Craft

Guam (Saturday), April 28 (AP).—A rocket bomb guided by a pilot with a one-way ticket is Japan's new weapon hurled into the battle of Okinawa in a desperate effort to halt the American march on Nippon.

The appearance of the 19-foot winged bombs, launched from the underside of bomber aircraft, was reported by Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz.

But the Nipponese sacrifice of men and material in their new weapon, which the Yanks promptly called "Baka bombs" from the Japanese word meaning "fool," has not affected the battle to conquer Okinawa.

Doughboys of the Ninety-sixth Division stormed and captured a commanding 400-foot hill in the center of the enemy's secondary defense line on southern Okinawa, headquarters said.

Capture of the hill drove a wedge into the Japanese wall defending Naha City and four airfields on the lower part of the island. On the eastern flank of the stubbornly defended line the Seventh Division was near Yonabaru airstrip while on the western flank the Twenty-seventh Division's immediate objective was the Machinato field.

Japan's rocket bomb carries an explosive warhead in the nose, like Germany's V-1 rocket. It has a

See OKINAWA, Page 2, Column 5.

Patton Tanks Enter Austria Unopposed

Establish Radio Contact With Reds; Regensburg and Ingolstadt Taken

Paris, April 27 (AP).—Gen. George S. Patton's armor plunged unopposed into Austria and established radio contact today with Russian southern armies less than 85 miles to the southeast in the Danube Valley.

The Allies headed for a junction—just as the Allies met south of Berlin—and a field dispatch said it was expected shortly, shearing Czechoslovakia's arsenals from Hitler's Alpine redoubt.

Already that supposedly formidable and well-defended fortress was trembling under American and French blows.

Two armored divisions of the U. S. Seventh Army in an 18-mile breakthrough raced across the roof of the fortress to points 35 miles west of Munich, birthplace of Nazism and now its northernmost citadel in its last death throes.

Twin Strongholds Seized

The U. S. Third Army, while invading Austria, likewise completed the destruction of the Danube River line by seizing Regensburg and Ingolstadt, twin strongholds 35 miles apart on the stream north of Munich.

The French First Army hammering at the fortress' western battlements stormed through weak defenses and captured Constance, on the lake of the same name, where high Nazis first took refuge against the Allied storm.

Field Marshal Albert Kesselring's battered armies of the south were falling back all along the great arc closing inexorably on the redoubt of mountains, lakes and rivers.

Is Reported Trapped

Reports current on the front said Kesselring had been trapped in Regensburg along with its garrison, but a field dispatch reporting fall of the city made no mention of him.

Augsburg, Bavaria's third city 32 miles northwest of Munich, was about to fall to the U. S. Seventh Army. When American columns roared up 6 miles away, they were met by emissaries ready to surrender the city.

They were told to return, remove mines and roadblocks and disarm the Nazi garrison, and were warned the city would be razed by artillery if American troops were fired upon.

In the northern segment of the front, the British cleared about half of the dock area of the fallen Bremen.

Westward, Canadians and Poles battered against savagely resisting Germans bottled up on the peninsula before the U-boat base of Wilhelmshaven by the capture of Bremen.

In the center of the front, the U. S. First Army celebrated its

See WAR, Page 2, Column 4.

Fast-Thinking Cabby Is Hero

D. C. Air Crash Kills 3, Hurts 10; Six Snatched From Flaming Gas

U. S. Army Air Forces Photo

THREE DEAD IN CRASH—This wreckage was all that remained of a 14-passenger Lockheed Lodestar after it overshot a runway at National Airport yesterday, crashed into a drainage ditch near U. S. Route 1 and burst into flames. Three died of burns and ten others were injured

Taximan, CAA Aide Haul Blazing Victims Up 10-Foot Bank

A graphic picture of the tragic Page Airway plane crash at National Airport yesterday was painted by two men who wormed under the flaming wreckage to rescue a half dozen victims trapped beneath it.

John O. Youngblood, 6918 Willow st. nw., 45-year-old Bell Cab driver, who was credited with assisting four victims to safety, and R. B. Maloy, Civil Aeronautics Administration employe, who dared flames to extricate three from the culvert underneath the blazing ship, modestly told of their exploits.

Youngblood, a cab driver here for the past 10 years, said he had taken a fare to the airport and just picked up a return passenger when he saw the transport wobble in the air after the takeoff.

Goes Into Action

"I yelled at my fare, 'That guy's in trouble,'" Youngblood said. "Then I saw the plane hit the ground with one wing and bounce. I thought the pilot was going to straighten out until there was an explosion—sort of like a tire blowout—and the plane swung over and into the culvert."

There was no smoke or fire he said, until the plane hit the culvert. But: "Ten seconds later it was a mass of flames."

Youngblood stepped on the gas until he pulled even with the wreck, then jammed on the brakes and hit the ground running. He was in time to assist the pilot, Jack

See HERO, Page 3, Column 1.

JOHN O. YOUNGBLOOD
Pulled crash victims from burning plane

Passengers Trapped With Burning Wreck In Airport Culvert

Three persons were injured fatally and 10 others hurt when a Page Airways transport plane crashed and burned yesterday in a take-off from Washington National Airport.

The dead are: Mrs. J. Whellan, New York City, and Ralph Weisman, Forest Hills, N. Y., both of whom died in the crash, and Theodore Funk, also of New York, who died at 6 p. m. at Emergency Hospital.

A District cab driver and a Civil Aeronautics Administration employe, who witnessed the accident from Memorial Highway, helped many of the survivors to safety. They were Johnnie O. Youngblood, Bell Cab driver, and R. B. Maloy, CAA safety regulations official, who parked thier automobiles and raced to the 10-foot culvert into which the plane slid after an engine failed in an attempted takeoff. The transport had stopped to refuel on a Miami-to-Rochester flight.

The pilot, identified in Miami as Jack Decker, tried to throttle down the remaining engine to land again but the plane went into a ground loop which ended in the ditch a short distance from the highway.

Fuel Tanks Cracked

As the wings broke, the fuel tanks spilled gasoline beneath the hot engines and most of the fuselage was ignited immediately. Youngblood crawled beneath the plane, into 18 inches of water at the bottom of the ditch, and assisted four or five persons out. Maloy meanwhile met a man and woman near the exit, their clothing in flames, and helped them up the embankment as he attempted to beat out the fire.

The surviving passengers, all guests of the Versailles Hotel in Miami, were identified as:

Mrs. Ralph Weisman, whose husband was killed; J. Whellan, whose

See CRASH, Page 3, Column 4.

End at Hand, Dittmar Says As He Gives Up

With the U. S. Ninth Army in Germany, April 25 (Delayed) (AP).—Lieut. Gen. Kurt Dittmar, leading German military analyst, surrendered to the American Ninth Army in Magdeburg today.

After crossing the Elbe River in a rowboat under a white flag, the prominent Nazi military radio commentator, told his captors that the war would end within a few days and that Hitler would die in Berlin.

Dittmar said Reichsmarshal Hermann Goering probably already had been executed.

He also said that Germany lost

See DITTMAR, Page 2, Column 3.

Yank and Russian Meet

Signal Corps Radio Telephoto.

HISTORIC MOMENT—Lieut. William D. Robertson, Los Angeles, Calif., of the First Army's Sixty-ninth Infantry Division, and Lieut. Alexander Sylvashko of the Russian Army symbolize the celebration that took place as American and Russian troops met on the east bank of the Elbe

Loot Together With Germans

Not Many Nazi Slaves Attempt Vengeance on Beaten Masters

By Edward T. Folliard

Washington Post War Correspondent

Leipzig, April 26.—The story of those that Germany enslaved has now come out in all its ghatliness. The Post correspondent first tackled it back in the town of Neuss on the Rhine. In traveling eastward to Leipzig, I have found that the situation in the Rhineland was by no means a pattern for all Germany.

In Neuss the Russians, Poles and others told me that they had been reasonably well fed.

That also has been true in some of the labor camps in Thuringia, Bavaria and Saxony. But in others I have found slaves who were almost dead from hunger and overwork.

In a different category altogether have been the concentration camps for political prisoners—places like notorious Buchenwald near Weimar. Here the Gestapo herded together the Communists, Germans and non-Germans, or men they said were Communists because they dared to criticize Hitler. Here also were patriotic Frenchmen and Belgians who had aided the resistance. And finally there were the Jews, who were automatically political prisoners simply because they were Jews.

The policy in Buchenwald and other concentration camps, it is

See FOLLIARD, Page 2, Column 1

Russia Wins Three Votes In Security Assembly

Four 'Presidents' Named With All Powers Delegated To Stettinius

San Francisco, April 27 (AP).—The United Nations Conference today adopted a resolution admitting the Ukraine and White Russia to membership in the proposed international organization. This gives Russia a total of three world assembly votes.

By Bob Considine

San Francisco, April 27 (INS).—Soviet Russia today won her desired three votes in the Assembly of the United Nations Conference and successfully blocked all attempts by 45 remaining nations to name Secretary of State Stettinius the lone president of the conference.

V. M. Molotov and his victorious delegation met one setback later in the day, however, when the vital steering committee of the conference ruled that the Russian-backed Lublin Poles would not be seated at the Conference.

The entire controversial matter of Poland—her boundaries and type of government—was ruled out as a Conference topic.

Won In Overtime Struggle

The spokesmen for Marshal Joseph Stalin won their two important victories during a hectic overtime meeting of the steering committee, whose session Molotov yesterday deadlocked by opposing the appointment of Stettinius as lone head of the Assembly.

Behind locked doors, guarded by white helmeted MPs, the heads of delegation of 46 nations debated today's decisions until long after the scheduled recess for lunch. Stettinius, serving as chairman of the steering committee, was forced to keep close to 1000 reporters waiting for two hours after the scheduled time of his press conference.

Hands Tied by Protocol

When the Secretary of State did appear he said that protocol had tied his hands, and that the decisions reached at the wrangling steering committee session would have to come from Dr. Guillermo Belt, Cuban Ambassador to the United States, who has been named rapporteur of the steering committee.

However, a high-ranking member of the American delegation informed International News Service that the Soviet delegation had gained recognition in the Assembly voting for White Russia and the Ukraine. This was confirmed by heads of four other delegations.

The announcement concerning the appointment of four presidents of the Assembly—the Big Four's

See SECURITY, Page 3, Column 5.

Raid-Struck Japs So Glad—Nothing Left to Worry Over

San Francisco, April 27 (AP).—American Superfortress raids are lifting a heavy burden from the minds of Japanese whose homes they destroy, Japan's propaganda chieftain says.

The helpful action of American bombadiers was told in a Japanese Domei News Agency dispatch, recorded by the Federal Communications Commission, quoting the response by Dr. Hiroshi Shimomura, president of the Nippon Board of Information, what effects B-29 raids had on the morale of the homeless.

"Shimomura said," Domei reported, "that 10 people out of 10 with whom he has come in contact have expressed the view that they felt light-hearted and that a heavy burden has been taken of their minds, because prior to their misfortune they had had to worry about their property and belongings."

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First U. S.-Russian Meeting Was Fluke

Nearly Hour Ahead

Paris 'Leak' On Link-up To Be Probed

London, April 27 (AP).—The head of British censorship said today there would be an investigation of the premature announcement by the Paris radio of the linkup of the Americans and Russians.

"News of high security value has been prematurely released by the Paris radio several times in the past," he said. "I cannot explain how the linkup announcement was made almost an hour before its official release. But I intend to take the matter up strongly with SHAEF."

(President Truman's announcement of the junction with a mandatory release for no earlier than 12 noon, Eastern War Time, already had been moved on Associated Press wires within the United States when Paris made its broadcast. Export of Truman's announcement from the United States also had been forbidden until 12 o'clock noon (EWT).

Patrol Failed to Get Message to Halt; Met Reds at Riesa

By John B. McDermott

With the United States First Army in Germany, April 27 (U.P.).—The first juncture between the American and Russian forces actually took place Wednesday—and by accident!

A 20-man patrol walked into the Russian lines. The formal juncture at Torgau did not take place until later.

The surprise meeting occurred at the little town of Riesa on the Elbe River. A radio message had been sent to the little American task force, ordering it to halt after it reached 5 miles beyond the Mulde River. But the Americans never got the message.

On and on they went for 23 miles. There they met the Russians.

None of the Americans spoke Russian, but it didn't matter. Lieut. Albert Krevetcrew of the American patrol, his uniform covered with dust, walked toward the Russians and stuck out his hand. A Russian soldier shook hands with him.

The Yanks' first meeting with the Russians actually came in the riverside hamlet of Grooba, a tiny suburb of Riesa.

The Americans were strung out in a six-jeep caravan rolling blithely through the heart of German territory when they stumbled on the Soviets.

FOLLIARD

From Page 1

now clear, was to kill off these so-called enemies of the German state, to do it either by outright slaughter or by starvation, overwork, and a system of crowding that led to a spread of disease.

The thing that puzzled us for a time in Buchenwald was the presence of a few prisoners who looked normal, that is to say, who were not hollow-eyed and cadaverous. We discovered that in almost every case these were surgeons, chemists or men of other skills that the Germans needed to help in running the camp.

The third type of camp is the one for prisoners of war. How life went on in these has been shown by the condition of our own American soldiers who have been found in them. At an airfield where our liberated prisoners were being loaded for a flight to Le Havre, I talked to men who had lost 30 and 40 pounds since they were captured in the Ardennes in December.

In one respect, the pattern we found in the Rhineland has held good all the way across Germany, and that is in the matter of violence. There has been relatively little of it as between the liberated slaves and the German civilians. Here and there the French, the Russians and the Italians leap on a German and thrash him, or they take away his bicycle or his clothes. That is happening all the time. But the wholesale and bloody vengeance that some predicted once the prison gates flew open—well, it simply hasn't come off, and this notwithstanding the fact that many of the erstwhile slaves have been raiding wine cellars and getting wild eyed from the contents thereof.

In the wrecked city of Schweinfurt, where I went to see what the U. S. Eighth Air Force had done to the ballbearing plants, I saw slaves and Germans looting a freight train side by side and in perfect harmony. Incidentally, the make-up of that train was a reminder of Germany's own looting on a continental scale. On the side of the boxcars were old markings which indicated that they had come originally from France, Hungary and a half dozen other countries overrun by the Wehrmacht.

The German civilians and erstwhile slaves, men and women, broke into the boxcars and heaved the contents out on the platform. Then the plundering began. Clothes, radios, wine and other articles were there for the taking, but the one thing that the looters went for unerringly was the leather—great slabs of cowhide that would sole a hundred pairs of shoes. Those who staggered away with two or three of these were rich, for in Europe leather has become almost as scarce as planes of the once vaunted Luftwaffe.

ITALY

From Page 1

near the Swiss frontier were in Italian patriot hands.

The progress of the two wild-running Allied armies was limited more by the difficulties of keeping tanks supplied with fuel than by sporadic enemy resistance.

Dispatches told of the astonishment of entire German units as they pulled onto highways to begin their flight, only to discover that the roads already were crowded with Allied vehicles.

One flustered Nazi pilot landed at the Verona airfield and was greeted by a cluster of well-armed Americans who told him to "Step down, brother, this is old home week."

It was disclosed that a column of American tanks and tank destroyers loaded with doughboys dashed the final 35 miles across the Lombardy Plains into Verona in 17 hours. Only one armored car was lost in the drive into the city at the foothills of the Alps.

French forces from the Riveria joined in the squeeze on the harassed enemy, driving across the border into northwestern Italy and reaching the Tenda Pass, some 62 miles south of Turin. The French press agency declared that the Alps maritime department of France had been "completely liberated."

The count of Nazi prisoners since the present offensive began soared toward the 70,000 mark. Among yesterday's captives was Maj. Gen. Boehike, commander of the German 334th Infantry Division.

RUSSIA

From Page 1

of Kaiser Wilhelm before the First World War.

Is Big Ordnance Center

Spandau, one of the oldest areas of Berlin, lies within Berlin's limits 7 miles from the city's heart. The big ordnance center collapsed as the Russians were forcing an inner ring of encirclement around the trapped Nazi garrison.

As the German radio exhorted Berlin mothers to take up arms against the advancing Russians, Miscow's jubilant radio said Berliners had suffered tens of thousands of casualties in the roaring street battles—battles fought under constant artillery fire with buildings so badly battered that the Germans were incapable of housing their wounded.

Meanwhile, 47 miles north of the capital, Marshal Konstantin K. Rokossovsky's Second White Russian Army captured the great rail junction of Prenzlau in a 10-mile surge from the Rankow Canal, while Angermuende, 21 miles to the south, also was toppled. These victories also were announced by Premier Stalin.

Don't Expect to Find Hitler

German propagandists continued to claim that Hitler personally was directing the defense of Berlin from headquarters which Swedish dispatches said were located in an intricate underground hire-out in the famous Tiergarten.

The Russians, however, said they did not expect to find the German Fuehrer. "Hitler was in Berlin when he prepared his war of conquest, but now in his hour of defeat and reckoning one can be sure that Hitler is as far from Berlin as possible," said Moscow.

Over the Hamburg radio, German commentators broadcast promises that Berlin would be relieved and declared that a German relief army was "rapidly nearing" the encircled capital.

The German high command claimed that the relief army was striking from the area southeast of Berlin and had cut across the Russian supply line from Zossen to Baruth and reached Beelitz below Potsdam. But these were enemy forces which in fact were only attempting to battle their way out of a Red Army trap southeast of Berlin.

Hitler Advised Of Revolts in Armed Forces

By the Associated Press

Mutiny in the German navy, desertion in the Luftwaffe and revolt in the Wehrmacht have been reported to Hitler by a group of Nazi generals, admirals and party leaders, the Stockholm newspaper Tidningen said in a dispatch reported by the Office of War Information last night.

Meeting at the Fuehrer's headquarters, the leaders reported German airmen were going over to the Allies with their planes and troops were revolting in the south and northeast, the dispatch said, adding:

"The meeting agreed to advise Hitler immediately to cease completely the hopeless struggles."

The newspaper commented that "no government authority exists any longer nor any united army leadership. The collapse is total, as never before in the history of war."

D. C. Kiwanians To Hear Sermon

Members of the Washington Kiwanis Club will be guests at services tomorrow at 8 p. m. at Reformation Lutheran Church, 212 East Capitol st. Dr. Oscar F. Blackwelder will speak on "Earth's Four Greatest Values."

Sidney Seidenman, violinist, and William F. Raymond, soloist, both Kiwanis, will participate in the services, and the choir will sing Mozart's "Gloria" from the "Twelfth Mass." Dr. Blackwelder will speak at 11 a. m. and the Rev. Roy L. Sloop at 8:30 a. m.

Fronts Meet at Torgau

Associated Press Map.

JUNCTURE CLIMAXES WEEK'S GAINS—Black areas indicate territory won by the Allies during the last week including the juncture of American and Russian troops at Torogau. South of Torgau on the Western Front Americans drove into Austria and farther west took Regensburg. The French reached Landsberg. In Italy Americans entered Genoa and fought beyond Verona

Text of Order Proclaiming Troop Link-up

United States Twelfth Army Group Headquarters, April 27 (U.P.). Text of Gen. Omar N. Bradley's order of the day:

Soldiers of the First, Third, Ninth and Fifteenth American Armies: At 1640 hours, April 25, 1945, in the twenty-ninth month of our war against the German government American troops of the Twelfth Army Group joined forces with the Soviet elements of Marshal Konev's First Ukrainian Army group.

These armies have come to you from ruins of Stalingrad and Sevastopol—across the scorched cities of the Ukraine.

Smashed 1400 Miles

In two years they have smashed 1400 miles through German armies to drive the enemy from Russia and pursue him to the Elbe.

Their achievements—and they have given immortality to a people that would not be conquered—are made more meaningful by your own deeds.

Across 3800 miles of an ocean supply line you forced a coast the enemy had been years preparing against you. Within four months after landing you destroyed whole armies—to take Paris, free France and give the world a symbol of freedom.

When the enemy raised a new army and threw it into the winter battle of the Ardennes you smashed it and flung its remnants back. You have beaten and broken down his mighty Siegfried Line. You crossed the Rhine in your stride, encircled and reduced the Ruhr.

Groups of Armies Annihilated

While demonstrating new lessons in mobile warfare you have annihilated whole groups of German armies in the west on their own German soil. In 10 months you have fought your way 700 miles from the beaches. These accomplishments were secured by your courage, your resourcefulness and by your comrades who died to achieve them.

You have shared in the liberation of four nations, given hope to others and conquered half of Germany. The people of America who armed you have had great faith in you. You have justified that faith as you will in the battles that follow.

DITTMAR

From Page 1

the war on July 20, 1944—the day that the plot to assassinate Hitler failed.

His Ninth Army captors said Dittmar told them that Hitler not only was still in Berlin, but that he intended to remain there until the end.

Dittmar was rowed across the Elbe River by two German enlisted men under a white flag and was accompanied by his 16-year-old son, Berndt, a military academy cadet, and by a German artillery major.

He was met on the west bank of the river at 1:30 p. m. by a unit commanded by Capt. Henry Abbes of Glendale, Queens, N. Y.

In his discussion of the state of the war, the high Nazi leader who had expounded the Nazi propaganda line in his radio broadcasts, said Germany's southern redoubt was mostly a myth and added:

"When Berlin falls it will be over."

WAR

From Page 1

junction with the Russians south of Berlin.

The German communique said the U. S. Ninth Army sent small forces across the Elbe at Tangermuende, 47 miles west of Berlin, apparently to await other Red army troops less than 13 miles away.

Austria, seventh nation of Europe to echo to the tramp of the Allies of the west, was invaded by the U. S. Third Army at 6 p. m. Thursday in another surprise dash that caught the enemy off guard.

The Allies had to fight their way into France, Belgium, Holland, Luxembourg, Germany and Czechoslovakia, but they invaded Hitler's native land without firing a shot.

Were Reported Massing

Pilots had reported the Germans were massing to meet the dashing Eleventh Armored Division at Passau, 70 miles northeast of Hitler's Berchtesgaden retreat.

The tanks then roared on east and crossed into Austria 21 miles northeast of Passau at the hamlet of Lackenharser, two miles south of the junction of the Czech-Austrian frontiers.

Thirty-three miles southeast of them was the big Austrian communications center of Linz, whose fall would cut off the last links between Pilsen and Prague and the mountain retreat.

Through the field radio the Americans heard a Russian, with Marshal Tolgukhin's Second Romanian Army pounding westward through the Danube Valley, call:

"This is the Red army. This is the Red Army calling the American Army. We are now seeking to establish radio contact."

Acknowledged by Russian

A Russian colonel liberated by the Eleventh Armored only the day before picked up a transmitter and replied: "Acknowledging your message. The Americans now are in radio contact with you."

Significantly, unobserved artillery fire was forbidden these American spearheads lest they hit a Russian.

Seventy miles west, the Third Army's Sixty-fifth Infantry Division captured the Danubian stronghold of Regensburg with surprising ease.

Thirty-five miles farther southwest, the Eighty-sixth Infantry Division, having knocked out Ingolstadt, pounded on 2 miles south to within 38 miles of Munich.

The Fourteenth Armored Division surged up to the Danube on a 10-mile front east of Ingolstadt, ready to join the grand assault southward.

Racing Down Super Highway

While the Third Army put on intense pressure from the north, Lieut. Gen. Alexander M. Patch's U. S. Seventh Army broke through the German First Army lines on the west and was racing down the Munich super highway.

The Tenth Armored Division spurted through the German lines drawn up along the Iller Canal and sped 18 miles east into Amberg. En Route they seized intact a bridge across the Wertach River at Turkheim.

One column pushed 6 miles south and captured Zell, 28 miles from the Austrian border.

The Twelfth Armored Division, spearing straight east on the Tenth's north flank, also seized a bridge over the Wertach near Schwabmuenchen, about 35 miles from Munich.

The Black Forest pocket was all but liquidated by the French, who now had reached its center and split it into small segments. They fished 6100 more Germans out of the trap yesterday.

Union Toasted With Liberated Champagne

With the Soviet Army East of the Elbe, April 27 (U.P.).—An American general and a Red Army general sat down side by side today and toasted each other, their divisions, their armies and their countries in champagne "liberated" by the Soviets.

They were Maj. Gen. Emil F. Reinhardt of Detroit, commander of the American Sixty-ninth Division, and a major general commanding the Eightieth Division of Marshal Ivan S. Konev's First Ukrainian Army.

The divisions had contacted each other last evening when a patrol of the Sixty-ninth "got lost" and went clear of the Elbe without encountering the enemy, but ran into "friendly elements."

The meeting that followed was a nightlong party where staff officers of both sides drank vodka and Scotch and ate German sardines taken from the huge barracks at the eastern end of the Elbe bridge.

Following the meeting at Torgau, the American patrol had taken back several Russian officers who discussed plans for today's meeting between the two generals.

The meeting was pretty much in a furore as staff officers of the American division had started their celebration several hours earlier and by this time were in fine fettle.

"The good old Sixty-ninth did it," they said, slapping each other on the back.

When the two staffs met today, the Americans looked as though they hadn't stood the ordeal as well as the Russian officers.

OKINAWA

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16-foot forward wing, an 8-foot tailplane and a canopied space for the pilot.

Vern Haugland, Associated Press war correspondent, said the Baka bomb first appeared April 12 when the Japanese staged an aerial attack on American war and supply vessels off Okinawa.

U. S. Destroyer, Small Craft Sunk

The Nipponese lost heavily in planes that day, but succeeded in sinking an American destroyer and damaging several small craft.

Haugland said the Baka bombs appeared to be difficult to maneuver against ships circling or zigzagging in evasive action. He added:

"They attain high speeds but the boys who fly them don't get a chance to practice and so there are lots of misses."

Revealed information on the Baka bomb gave emphasis to Admiral Nimitz's recent remark that the enemy would make increasingly desperate efforts to check the Americans as they draw closer to Nippon.

But these enemy tactics, Nimitz said, "cannot prevent our continuing success in the war in the Pacific."

JOIN

From Page 1

and the troops of the two nations, seeing each other for the first time, whooped it up and formed firm friendships despite the handicaps of language. It was enough that they were Allies and had whipped the enemy.

The stocky smiling Russians, looking very young and very tough, were ecstatic. They ceremoniously saluted and shook hands with everyone they met. They crushed your hand until you wondered how many handshakes ou could stand. They were filled with spontaneous gaiety.

Almost every Russian had a tommygun slung across his shoulder. Revolvers were in their high-topped boots and their belts were festooned with grenades and knives. Most of them wore medals on their thick crests. All around there was the sound of shooting as the Russians worked off excess energy and excitement.

Need No Excuses

"These guys don't need any excuse to start shooting," said Capt. Ralph Phillips of Union Square, N. J., "they shoot at anything, anytime."

It was a celebration unlike anything seen before in this war—one great party, with doughboys and Russians singing, laughing and dancing and trying to talk to each other in sign language. A few Americans who spoke Russian interpreted for their friends.

A Russian sat on a stone wall playing an accordian while Sergt. Andrew Marriock of Hudson, N. Y., joined in the Red Army song—"If war should come tomorrow we will be prepared on land, at sea and in the air." A Russian woman in uniform sang in a sweet, throaty voice. It was pleasant on the waterfront in the warm sun.

Easy Informality

A Russian captain took us across the river and we walked to a Russian regimental command post. Along the road Russian troops snapped smartly to attention and saluted whenever we paused. There was an easy informality between officers and enlisted men, but at the same time it was noticeable that discipline was strict.

Whenever an American approached a group of Russians they smiled broadly, saluted and shook hands. Some of the more enthusiastic ones who had "liberated" stores of German champagne and cognac elaborated on this greeting with a great hug that cracked the ribs.

At the command post, there was a milling throng of Americans and Russians about tables loaded with fried eggs, bread, sardines, salmon and spaghetti. One of the busiest men there was Pfc Walter Hajdamach of Manville, N. J., who could speak Russian.

Happiest Day in Lives

Maj. Mitri Livitch of Marshal Konev's Fifty-eighth Division welcomed the Americans by saying: "Today is the happiest day in all our lives. The most difficult for us were those days when the Germans were at Stalingrad. Now we meet one another and this is the end of our enemy. Long live your great leader! Long live our great leader!"

On the nearby river bank a young New Zealander sat on the grass with his arm about a pretty Russian girl, and they were oblivious to all the color of the momentous occasion. They had worked together in a factory near a prison camp and had fallen in love. Now he was planning how to take her home with him.

The entire day was a fantastic, memorable one, crammed with emotional outbursts, from the time a column of the Sixty-ninth Infantry set out for Torgau on the Elbe, where contact had been made with the Russians the previous day.

Meet Fleeing Germans

As the Doughboys marched along a road from the Mulde River to the Elbe they met thousands of German civilians fleeing before the Russians, hoping vainly to find safety within American lines. The pain and misery of defeated Germany was etched in their faces.

On the east bank of the Mulde thousands of civilians were gathered, their belongings stacked into little carts. Bedding, food, clothing, pots, pans and huge bundles burdened the carts. It was the first time American troops had looked on scenes which showed so clearly Germany's defeat.

Mothers hauled their children in carts. Women stumbled along with huge bundles on their backs in the choking dust, just as the frightened people of Belgium and France fled before the Nazis five years ago. Fear and fatigue lined their faces and there was frantic urgency in their attitudes.

Littered With Debris

There were incongruous lines of wagons with their tops covered by rich Oriental rugs and wagons pulled by tractors or automobiles or anything that would make them mobile. There were old and young, ill and crippled, with personal belongings hurriedly packed as the Russians drew near. The roadside was littered with the debris of this army of misery.

Columns of German soldiers marched along the road to the west without anyone to guard them. They had had enough and were quitting the fight. Many still carried their sidearms. Liberated British prisoners of war walked in long columns alongside the German soldiers and Hitler Youth. It was a League of Nations on the march.

And there was no chance for the Germans to pass through the American lines. Orders had been issued that all Germans in the path of the Russian advance must stay east of the Mulde.

Party From Then On

As the American column, composed principally of jeeps, rolled into the market square of Torgau, the Russians emerged from the buildings and the doughboys made a concentrated rush to meet the Red army men. From that point on it was a party.

Each of the three American patrols which made the first contacts with the Soviet troops within a few hours of each other on Wednesday afternoon were from the 273d Infantry Regiment which a week before had captured most of Leipzig.

Col. C. M. Adams of Hazleton, Pa., commander of the 273d, said the honor of being the first patrol to meet the Russians belonged to a 28-man "task force" led by Lieut. Albert L. Kotzebue of Houston, Tex. He said Kotzebue and his men met Cossack foot infantry at 1:32 p. m. at a point less than 4 miles west of Riesa.

Another patrol of 31 men led by Maj. Fred W. Craig of Friendship, Tenn., made contact with Cossack horse-mounted infantry at Caanschwitz, 5 miles northwest of Riesa, at 3:45 p. m.

Meet in Midstream

A third patrol of three men led by Lieut. William D. Robertson of Los Angeles made contact at 4:40 p. m. in the middle of the Elbe at Torgau. Robertson and a Russian private squirmed across a girder of a bridge blown up by the Germans earlier in the day, shook hands and pounded each other on the back.

Robertson brought four Russian officers back to Sixty-ninth Division headquarters, and a formal meeting later was held across the Elbe from Torgau between high Russian and American officers.

Long Memory

Lakeside, Ohio (U.P.).—A man wrote to E. E. Braithwaite, clerk of nearby Danbury township, the other day and offered to pay for a lock he broke while attending school there 40 years ago.

Cloud Over Europe Recedes

AXIS PEAK HOLDINGS—Black area indicates the maximum territory controlled by the German dominated Axis in Europe and part of Africa. This extent of conquest prevailed at no one date, but most of the black area was German and Italian held in 1942, the year American forces landed in North Africa

Associated Press Maps

NAZI DOMAIN TODAY—Black areas indicate all that remains of German-held territory following the juncture of the Eastern and Western fronts at Torgau. Note small German pockets holding out along the coast of France and in Crete

COMMENT

From Page 1

and his gangster government has been extinguished.

"The common front and the common cause of the powers allied in this war against tyranny and inhumanity have been demonstrated in fact as they have long been demonstrated in determination. Nothing can divide or weaken the common purpose of our veteran armies to pursue their victorious purpose to its final allied triumph in Germany.

"Second, the junction of our forces at this moment signalizes to ourselves and to the world that the collaboration of our nations in the cause of peace and freedom is an effective collaboration which can surmount the greatest difficulties of the most extensive campaign in military history and succeed.

"Nations which can plan and fight together shoulder to shoulder in the face of such obstacles of distance and of language and of communications as we have overcome, can live together and can work together in the common labor of the organization of the world for peace.

"Finally, this great triumph of Allied arms and Allied strategy is such a tribute to the courage and determination of Franklin Roosevelt as no words could ever speak, and that could be accomplished only by the persistence and the courage of the fighting soldiers and sailors of the Allied nations.

"But, until our enemies are finally subdued in Europe and in the Pacific, there must be no relaxation of effort on the home front in support of our heroic soldiers and sailors as we all know there will be no pause on the battlefronts."

Prime Minister Churchill issued a statement which said:

"After Long Journeys"

"After long journeys, toils and victories across the land and oceans, across so many deadly badly battlefileds, the armies of the great Allies have traversed Germany and have joined hands together.

"Now their task will be the destruction of all remnants of German military resistance, the rooting out of the Nazi power and the subjugation of Hitler's Reich.

"For these purposes ample forces are available and we meet in true and victorious comradeship and with inflexible resolve to fulfill our purpose and our duty.

"Let us march forward upon the foe."

Marshal Stalin proclaimed the junction with orders for a salute of 24 salvos by 324 guns—a tribute usually reserved for capture of capital cities—in honor of Marshal Konev's First Ukrainian Army and "our allied Anglo-American troops." A few moments later the Moscow radio broadcast this message from him:

"In the name of the Soviet government, I address you commanders and men of the red army and of the armies of our allies.

To Complete Destruction

"The victorious armies of the Allied powers, waging a war of liberation in Europe, have routed the German troops and linked up on the territory of Germany.

"Our task and our duty are to complete the destruction of the enemy, to force him to lay down his arms and surrender unconditionally.

"The Red Army will fulfill to the end this task and this duty to our people and to all freedom loving peoples.

"I greet the valorous troops who are now standing on the territory of Germany shoulder to shoulder with the Soviet troops and who are full of determination to carry out their duty to the end."

The Senate was not in session when news of the union of the armies in Germany was announced, but Senators received it in their offices with expressions of gratification. A roar of applause swept through the House chamber when it was announced there.

RFC Offers Aid For Research In Magnesium

Inauguration of a new research program encouraging studies and experiments in magnesium metal and its alloys was announced Thursday by the Reconstruction Finance Corp.

Universities, colleges and schools conducting chemical, mechanical and metallurgical laboratory investigations will be loaned without charge up to 200 pounds of pure magnesium ingots for student experimentation in developing new and revolutionary uses.

The RFC, through its subsidiary Defense Plant Corp. expressed vital interest in development of magnesium metal, and hope that educational institutions having laboratory facilities will cooperate in the studies of magnesium corrosion, what types of paint or coating magnesium surfaces will take, machinability, and the creation of new alloys.

Schindler's
PEANUT BUTTER
and be sure!

D. C. Kiwanians To Hear Sermon

Members of the Washington Kiwanis Club will be guests at services tomorrow at 8 p. m. at Reformation Lutheran Church, 212 East Capitol st. Dr. Oscar F. Blackwelder will speak on "Earth's Four Greatest Values."

Sidney Seidenman, violinist, and William F. Raymond, soloist, both Kiwanis, will participate in the services, and the choir will sing Mozart's "Gloria" from the "Twelfth Mass." Dr. Blackwelder will speak at 11 a. m. and the Rev. Roy L. Sloop at 8:30 a. m.

Greatest Pincers In History Closed

At Regensburg

Nazis Warn Yanks of Poison Gas

WIBth the United States Sixty-fifth Infantry, April 27 (AP).— The Germans assigned to defend Regensburg area had huge quantities of poison gas on hand, but made no effort to use it.

Instead, they sent emissaries carrying white flags into the American lines with exact information on the location so that American artillery would not turn loose the deadly vapor.

The Americans first learned of the poison gas when Germans entering the line said five barges on the Danube were filled with enough gas to cover 18 square miles. They asked that the barges not be fired upon. The Americans complied quickly, and seized the barges a few hours later.

Nazi Parley Reported

Regensburg, April 27 (U.P.).—Townsfolk of Regensburg today said Adolf Hitler, Hermann Goering and Heinrich Himmler conferred here last week. Himmler then left for Munich to direct the building of the strongest possible defenses, and Hitler and Goering left for Berlin.

It was generally understood among the townspeople that Hitler and Goering were only going to show themselves in embattled Berlin, and flee to Munich.

For all these claims that the fuehrer was here only last week, enough persons greeted Gen. George S. Patton's troops loudly enough to make the welcome one of the most enthusiastic in Germany thus far.

Women, children, and old men lined the streets, waving handkerchiefs and white flags.

U.S., Soviet Armies Fought From Edges Of Two Continents

By the Associated Press

The meeting of Soviet and Western Allied forces which doomed Nazi Germany closes the greatest military pincers in history.

The most powerful armies ever put into the field fought their way to this junction from the extreme edges of two continents.

In Africa and then in Europe they staged comebacks from the east, after battling with their backs to the gates of Asia, and followed up with landings on the continental west coast for the close-in. Unprecedented air power supported the ground troops.

The pincers sought to compress to nothing an aggressive military empire guarded by at least nine million troops who had spread 2200 miles, from Britanny to the Volga by August, 1942.

In that month German forces began to batter their way into Stalingrad, 1300 miles from Germany and the last big south Russian city before the Urals. The forces of Field Marshal Erwin Rommel, "The Desert Fox," were lined up in the Sahara before El Alamein, with Alexandria 60 miles away. Not far beyond was the Suez Isthmus to Asia, and the Japanese were threatening an invasion of India.

Picture Changes in Four Weeks

North and south, Nazi power stretched without Allied interruption from Norway's north cape to the Vichy-France puppet state's naval base at Dakar, considerably more than 4000 miles away.

This picture of success with which Germany ended her third year of war was changed in four fateful weeks beginning October 23, 1942, when Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's British Eighth Army, replenished with American tanks, started the last of the great offensives that swept the African battle front six times back and forth across the Egyptian desert and Italian Cirenaica.

On November 7, British and American forces under Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower made surprise landings on the Atlantic and Mediterranean coasts of French Morocco and Algeria in the biggest venture of its kind up to that time. The half hearted French defenses gave up in a few days.

Then on November 22, the Red army announced it had started a counterattack at Stalingrad. Encircled German remnants surrendered there February 2, 1943. The German retreat from Russia began.

Africa Cleared

Meanwhile, Montgomery's Eighth Army battled its way across Libya and linked up with the American forces in southern Tunisia on March 7. The Allies swept up to Cap Bon, where the last Axis troops fighting in Africa surrendered May 12, clearing the way for the landings in Sicily, July 10, Calabria, September 3 and Salerno, September 9, when Italy's surrender was announced.

The first east-west juncture had been accomplished and the fulcrum was firmly in place for the two arms of the future pincer around Hitler's greater Germany itself. The Soviet military colossus, which had refound its strength with the help of lend-lease equipment, rolled back the Wehrmacht in successive pushes until the Polish border was crossed early in 1944.

In Italy the American and British forces which had met in Tunisia pushed northward and Rome was entered on June 4.

D-Day Brings Climax

But the capture of the first Axis capital was to be a one-day wonder in the headlines. For June 6 proved to be D-Day for the invasion of France. Eisenhower directed another American-British landing which breached the Germans vaunted Atlantic Wall and established beachheads on the Normandy coast.

Then came the American eruption from the Normandy beachhead at St. Lo., followed by the sweep from Avranches across Brittany and toward Paris by the new Third Army under Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, jr.

On August 13 the U. S. Seventh Army under Lieut. Gen. Alexander M. Patch, together with French forces, landed from Italy onto the French Riviera. Under two-way fire, the Germans gave up capital after capital. Paris, Brussels, Luxembourg City, Bucharest, Sofia, Athens and Belgrade were won. Finland signed an armistice with Russia. Lieut. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' U. S. First Army entered Germany in force.

Resistance Stiffens, is Broken

German resistance momentarily stiffened on every front. Field Marshal Karl von Rundstedt launched the last great German effort in the west in the Ardennes December 16, threatening to cut the Allied lines, and creating the month-long Battle of the Belgian Bulge.

The Red Army, in renewed drives, captured Warsaw January 17, 1945. On February 4, Field Marshal Gregory K. Zhukov's First White Russian Army crossed the Oder River and knifed to within 31 miles of Berlin at one point.

The Wehrmacht managed to reestablish a line along the Oder and Neisse Rivers in the east, only to be overwhelmed once more from the west and southeast. Americans attacked from the Roer River. Cologne fell March 6, the Rhine was crossed at Remagen the next day, and the whole Rhine Valley was laid open.

The Russians took Budapest February 13 and Vienna 2 months later.

They entered Berlin April 21.

Much of greater Germany, which was to have ruled the world, lay a mass or ruins.

HERO

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Decker and an unidentified woman up the steep culvert slope.

"By that time," he said, "several people had gotten out of the plane door but they were burning and couldn't seem to get up the side of the culvert bank. Some of them rolled under the plane and that was the safest place because there was a foot or so of water in the bottom.

"I slid on down the side again and grabbed somebody else and managed to get them back up the side. Then I went back down again for somebody else."

Weight: 156 Pounds

The sides of the culvert which drops an estimated 10 feet below the ground level were so steep that Youngblood said, "I just had to slide down on one leg." How he managed to pull two more people up, he doesn't know except "maybe it was just the excitement."

But he did and the next man the 156-pound cabbie hauled over the edge to safety "must have weighed 195. I don't know how I got through with him."

Just before he collapsed nearby Youngblood extricated a woman identified as Mrs. B. Bell, who is still in critical condition. "I saw her try to get up the bank twice," he said. "She was in flames and each time she slipped back she would get burned worse."

Maloy arrived at the scent at approximately the same time as Youngblood. He had been watching the plane just a few seconds and did not notice it was in trouble until a wheel nosed over the side of the culvert and the ship immediately burst into flames.

Saw Passengers Falling Out

As he ran to the wreck he saw the plane door open and passengers "falling out one after the other and most of them in flames.

"I got a man and a woman up the side and although she was burned pretty badly I was able to put the flames out of her light dress. I didn't do so well with the man until I rolled him down hill to the roadway and the grass put out the fire," Maloy said.

He returned to the ditch in time to lead another man and woman to saftey. Other bystanders he said, one with a burlay sack, helped beat out their flames.

Pilot Decker was meanwhile helping Youngblood extricate those trapped underneath the wreck.

Youngblood, who lives at 6918 Willow st. nw., has been a Washington resident for about 12 years since he came here with his wife from Elgo, N. C. He has two children, a daughter, Golda May, 14, a student at Paul Junior High School, and a son, Charles M. Youngblood, 7.

Maloy has been a Washington area resident for two years since he was transferred here from Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio, to be a technical directo rof safety for the CAA. He, his wife and three children live at 703 Hillwood ave., Falls Church, Va.

Dr. Meade Renews Plea To Glass to Resign

Danville, Va., April 27 (AP).—Dr. Robert Douthat Meade of Lynchburg, in addressing Danville's public forum sponsored by the Danville University Women last night, renewed his urge on Seantor Glass that he resign.

Dr. Meade took the position that since the death of Franklin D. Roosevelt it is even more imperative that Virginia be fully and actively represented in the upper branch, also that since ratification of the Security Conference at San Francisco will require a two-thirds Senate vote, Virginia should have a full voice.

American and Russian Generals at Elbe River

Signal Corps Radio Telephoto

MARK JUNCTURE—Russian and American soldiers, carrying their respective flags, advance following their linkup at the Elbe River, east of Torgau, where the Americans crossed the river in small boats. Maj. E. F. Reinhardt, commanding the Sixty-ninth Infantry Division (third from right), talks with commanding general of a Russian Division

Wife, 8 Aides With Mussolini When Seized

London, April 27 (AP).—The "Free Milan" radio and Swiss dispatches reported tonight that Benito Mussolini, "yellow with fear and fury," had been arrested in northern Italy by Italian patriots after being refused entry to Switzerland with his wife and eight confederates. There was no Allied confirmation of this report.

At the same time the French Press Agency reporte dthat former Premiers Paul Reynaud and Edouard Daladier and Gen. Maurice Gustave Gamelin, former commander in chief of the Allied land armies, had crossed from Germany into neutral Switzerland. These men have been German captives for years.

An Italian socialist party spokesman was quoted by the Milan radio as demanding that Mussolini be turned over to the Italian peoples' tribunal for trial.

Mussolini arrived at the Swiss border with a convoy of eight automobiles at 3:45 a. m. yesterday, Bern reports said.

"In the first car were Mussolini and his wife, Rachel," the Swiss radio said. "In the second car was the wife of a Fascist minister and her child. There were also eight other Italian officials whose names were not known.

A Milan newspaper reported one of those with Mussolini was Roberto Farinacci, former secretary of the Fascist party, and that he, too, had been seized by partisans.

"After discusisons with Swiss customs officers, they were told that entry into Switzerland had been refused. The convoy then disappeared in the direction of Italy," the Swiss radio said.

Yale's President To Address Local Club on May 3

Dr. Charles Seymour, president of Yale, will speak on the school's postwar educational program at the Yale Club dinner at the Mayflower Hotel, May 3, it was announced yesterday.

Convalescent Yale men from Walter Reed and Bethesda hospitals have been invited and were urged to file reservations not later than Monday, April 30, with George Hewitt Myers, 730 15th st. nw., NA 4587. Transportation will be arranged by the Grey Ladies and Red Cross Motor Corps.

Dr. Seymour's speech, it was announced, "will deal more specifically and pertinently with the postwar educational problem than any similar coverage of the subject to date." Bishop Angus Dun of the Episcopal Diocese of Washington also will speak.

CRASH

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wife died; Mr. and Mrs. Herman Levy of Forest Hills, Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Neigurney of New York City; Mr. and Mrs. B. Bell of Forest Hills. The copilot was Edwin A. Sanford of Hornell, N. Y.

Observers in the airport's control tower saw that an accident was imminent as the plane failed to gain altitude and ordered the crash trucks toward the scene even before the craft struck. In a few seconds, both National Airport and Army Air Forces ambulances and fire-fighting equipment arrived.

Plasma Given Two

Doctors came from the terminal offices, the air forces terminal and airlines, and two persons were given plasma within a few yards of the crash. Survivors were moved by ambulance to the air forces dispensary nearby, and in two hours, six were taken to Emergency Hospital. The remaining five were removed to Emergency three hours later.

Assisting in giving plasma and in taking victims to the hospital was Lieut. W. D. Clardy, liaison officer between the Navy and Army Air Forces, who also is a member of the Arlington (Va.) Rescue Squad and had his complete first aid equipment in his automobile.

Passengers Were Vacationists

In Washington, Herbert Law, manager of National Airport, said that he had been informed that Page Airways had chartered the plane to the Odenbach Shipbuilding Co. and it was being used to transport executives between its two offices in Miami and Rochester.

However, a check with an Odenbach spokesman revealed that the company's contract with Page Airways expired last month. Law said that the local airport has been a regular fueling point for Page planes for four months.

The management of the Versailles Hotel in Miami Beach said that most of the group had been vacationing in Florida and, although its members had not arrived together, they had managed to arrange the flight North. Originally it was scheduled for Wednesday, Manager Martin Wolfe said, but had been held up for two days pending repairs.

Three Left Plane Here

Three persons left the plane in Washington, all of whom said that they had been vacationing either in Florida or Cuba. They were Evelyn Spicer, 1708 Kilbourne pl. nw., liaison assistant for the Senate Small Business Committee; Grace Nelson Klar, 4121 W st. nw., on the social secretarial staff of the White House, and Myer Seigel of Aberdeen, Md.

James Wilmot, president of Page Airways, was reported to be en route to Washington from the main office of the company last night.

SECURITY

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Stettinius, Moltov, Anthony Eden and T. V. Soong—was made by Michael J. McDermott, State Department press chief.

Molotov, Eden and Soong agreed to delegate their executive powers to Stettinius and make him, in effect, president of the board of presidents controlling the activities of the assembly.

Thus face was saved by both conflicting sides. On the one side Molotov—who had held out successfully against the combined efforts of 45 heads of delegations yesterday—succeeded in blocking the appointment of a lone president.

On the other side, Stettinius gains the prestige of speaking for the other presidents.

Sharp sarcasm resulted from the debates on this touchy situation. The appointment of Stettinius had been believed to be a routine task of the steering committee, for international conferences invariably have given the presidency of the Conference to the head of the host Nation's delegation.

Mexican Foreign Minister Padilla moved sedately for unanimous election of Stettinius yesterday when, to his surprise and the surprise of the others, Molotov (who had had the motion interpreted for him by the quiet translater who always sits before him) jumped to his feet and spoke excitedly and briskly in Russian.

Made Sharp Protest

Translated, it became a sharp protest. "This war has produced not one but four great nations," one interpreter quoted Molotov as saying. "Each should have equal stature."

When Mexican Foreign Minister Padilla pointed out that "common courtesy" called for the appointment of Stettinius, and this was made known to Molotov, he asked for recognition from Chairman Stettinius and, looking at Padilla, said, "Thank you for the lesson in diplomacy."

Today's overtime session of the steering committee is said to have been caused by the reluctance of Molotov to budge from his stand of yesterday. The compromise of having Stettinius speak for the other presidents was reached only after considerable debate.

Reiterates His Reasons

Molotov repeated today his expressed reasons for the Soviet demand for representation of White Russia and the Ukraine at the world organization which will be set up here.

These two Soviet states have suffered most heavily in the war and their fight against "the common foe" has made them deserving of a place in the United Nations sun, the brisk little people's Commissar for Foreign Affairs stated.

It was explained, again, that White Russian and Ukrainian votes would not be cast during the San Francisco meeting, but would become legal only after the deliberations now going on emerge into a permanent peace machinery located in some permanent place on earth.

Raised by Czech Spokesman

The Polish question was raised in the steering committee session by the Russian-supported Zzechoslovakian delegation, a Czech spokesman moved that the Polish Lublin government be invited immediately to send a delegation. Veteran, goateed General Smuts, of the Union of South Africa, objected that the steering committee had no legal right to invite a nation; that this must come from the Assembly. His point received strong backing from Senor Carraciolo Para Perez, Venezuelan Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Molotov then argued that there were enough members of the Assembly present to vote on the matter, but others overruled him and the Polish matter was tabled after Paul Henri Spaak, Belgium's Foreign Secretary, proposed that a note of sympathy be sent to Poland and the hope expressed that she should soon have a voice in United Nations deliberations.

Walton League Elects

Winchester, Va., April 27 (AP).—Lester D. Arnold of Winchester, has been elected president of the recently organized Izaak Walton League. Other officers are W. H. Lawrence, jr., vice president; Croswell Henderson, secretary; and Dr. George G. Snarr, treasurer.

Head Armies That Joined

Associated Press WIREPHOTOS

RED AND UNITED STATES ARMY LEADERS—The First Ukrainian Army commanded by Marshal Ivan S. Konev (left) joined with the United States First Army commanded by Gen. Courtney Hodges (right) at Torgau, Germany, to link up the Eastern and Western fronts

Petain Is Held In Fort Where Patriots Died

Paris, April 27 (U.P.).—Marshal Henri Philippe Petain returned to Paris today and was imprisoned in historic Montrouge Fortress where convicted collaborationists are executed. There, he will await trial on a charge of high treason.

The 89-year-old chief of the Vichy collaborationist regime, his wife and entourage arrived at 6:25 a. m. in a special train from the Franco-Swiss border where he surrendered to French authorities last inght.

Petain was given a tiny, sparsely-furnished room with two small beds, a plain table, two chairs and a mirror. It formerly was assigned to non-commissioned officers. Mrs. Petain will be permitted to live with him there. Two nurses and two nuns will help care for them.

A plumber who had been preparing his quarters said the first thing Petain requested was a photograph of Gen. Charled de Gaulle, whom he once deprived of citizenship and denounced as a traitor, to hang on his wall of the fortress where the Germans used to shoot French underground agents.

The 12 members of the Petain entourage were detained at the Fresnes Jail.

Alexandria Club Elects New Officers

Mrs. John E. Edgerton was elected president of the Alexandria Woman's Club at the April meeting this week at Gadsby's Tavern, succeeding Mrs. George Taylor Klipstein, who served two terms in office.

During the past year Mrs. Edgerton has been vice president of the club and is the originator of the monthly club bulletin started last fall.

Other new officers are: Mrs. Edward Elliott MacMorland, vice president; Mrs. Thomas J. Gore, recording secretary; Mrs. Ernest Stockton, corresponding secretary; Mrs. C. S. Strader, treasurer.

The club, in honoring Mrs. Klipstein, awarded her the past president's pin which was presented by Mrs. Luther H. Evans, retiring vice president. She also received a corsage and a sheaf of roses presented by Mrs. Virgil Davis.

An original song in her honor, "To Naomi Klipstein," with words by Mrs. MacMorland and music by Mrs. J. Herbert Knight, was sung by the authors and by Mrs. Raymond C. Brehaut.

During Mrs. Klipstein's service as president the club compiled its first yearbook, expanded activities to support 13 Chinese war orphans, and achieved first place among women's clubs in Virginia in bond sales during the Fifth War Loan with the result that an Army plane was named the "Spirit of the Alexandria Woman's Club."

At the election meeting the club voted to purchase a $175 motion picture projector for the Alexandria Hospital to be used in the School of Nursing. The money is being raised through voluntary subscriptions.

Prohibitionists Name Executive Secretary

Chicago, April 26 (AP).—The Prohibition Party's national committee today set in motion a reorganization program by creating an office of executive secretary and naming Virgil C. Finnell, Indiana chairman, to fill the position.

The group, including 30 committeemen from 19 States, designated the third Sunday in January hereafter as annual prohibition day, on which they said a campaign against alcoholic beverages would be stressed. The committee opposed enactment of peacetime conscription legislation.

Paul Revere was the greatest artist in the forming, shaping, and engraving of gold and silver in his day. He learned his trade as an apprentice in his father's shop.

6 Area Men Die, 3 Missing, 17 Wounded

District of Columbia men reported killed through April 27 include: Army, 725; Navy, 136; Marines, 87; Coast Guard, 5. Total, 953. United States casualties officially reported since Pearl Harbor, 929,373.

Captain John Scott Moffatt, an Army intelligence officer who survived 31 months of action in the Pacific from Guadalcanal to the Philippine campaign, was killed March 6 on Luzon. Holder of the Legion of Merit, Captain Moffatt had participated in reconnaissance missions in Jap held territory, and he was aboard the Army transport President Coolidge when it sank in October, 1942 off Espirate Santos.

Five other local men have been killed, 17 have been wounded, three are missing, two are prisoners and a P-51 pilot, formerly reported missing over China, is safe.

KILLED:

Capt. John Scott Moffatt, 28, son of Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Moffatt, 604 Lawrence st. ne.

Flight Officer George O. Foust, 25, husband of Mrs. Mary L. Foust, 905 Domer ave., Takoma Park, Md.

Chief Aviation Machinist Mate James Russell Dove, USN, 24, brother of Mrs. Eleanor Turner, 1615 H st. se.

Quartermaster 2/c Hiland G. Batcheller, jr., USN, 22, son of Mr. and Mrs. Hiland G. Batcheller, Shoreham Hotel. (Mr. Batcheller is director of the WPB steel division).

Sergt. William C. Furr, husband of Mrs. Lillian Furr, 3119 7th st. North Arlington, Va.

Pvt. William H. Glendinning, 19, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Glendinning, 423 17th st. ne.

WOUNDED:

Maj. Gerald F. Russell, USMCR, 28, husband of Mrs. Eileen H. Russell, 209 5th ave., Quantico, Va.

Second Lieut. Charles "Chick" Albert Crampton, 20, son of Mr. and Mrs. Carl C. Crampton, 4400 Klingle rd. nw.

Second Lieut. John J. Rausch, USMC, husband of Mrs. John J. Rausch, 6 W. Mason ave., Alexandria.

Staff Sergt. George D. Naylor, jr., 24, son of Rev. and Mrs. George

Pfc. Pearson
Prisoner

Lieut. Hill
Safe

D. Naylor, Leonardtown, Md.

Sergt. Kenneth Taylor, husband of Mrs. Mary E. Taylor, Route 1, Upper Marlboro, Md.

Technical Fourth Grade William S. Marriott, husband of Mrs. Iris Marriott, 4107 Bealle ave., Hyattsville, Md.

Corpl. Roger D. Donnelson, 21, USMCR, son of Garry D. Donnelson, 1201 M st. nw.

Corpl. Richard M. Bowen, 30, USMCR, husband of Mrs. Richard M. Bowen, 5324 Bass pl. se.

Technical Fifth Grade, Berkeley E. Wigglesworth, jr., nephew of Durwood Wigglesworth, 86 Webster st. ne.

Teenical Fifth Grade Raymond L. Mullins, husband of Mrs. Anna L. Mullins, 1912 12th rd., S. Arlington.

Pfc. Benjamin F. Pennifill, jr., 18, grandson of Mrs. Minnie Brewer, 1621 South Oakland st., Arlington.

Pfc. Gordon K. Milestone, 19, son of Mr. and Mrs. Herman Milestone, 1731 New Hampshire ave. nw.

Pfc. Stanley C. Eusebio, 22, son of Mr. and Mrs. Clifton S. Eusebio, 639 E st. se.

Pfc. Norman L. Nelson, 30, husband of Mrs. Dorothy H. Nelson, 4920 Bladensburg rd., Brentwood, Md.

Pfc. Henry L. Zieman, USMCR, brother of Lois Zieman, specialist third class, USNR, E-106, Suitland Hall, Suitland, Md.

Pvt. John S. Cook, 27, husband of Mrs. Ethyl M. Cook, 404 49th ave., Capitol Heights, Md.

Pvt. Anthony Winston, 19, son of Mrs. George Otis Winston, 1515 33d st. nw.

MISSING:

First Lieut. Arthur E. Burnap, jr., 20, son of Col. and Mrs. Arthur E. Burnap, 4801 Connecticut ave nw.

Second Lieut. William I. Groling, 20, son of Mr. and Mrs. John J. Grolig, 5327 43d st. nw.

Pvt. Robert L. Haugh, 21, son of Mrs. Elizabeth Haugh, 1814 North Capitol st.

PRISONERS:

Pfc. Leroy Davis, jr., 21, son of Mrs. Emily Davis, 724 F st. ne.

SAFE:

Second Lieut. Thomas J. Hill, 20, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas D. Hill, 4320 Spring st. se.

Reds Near, Nazis Slay 4000 Jews

London, April 27 (AP). — The Czechoslovak press bureau said today the Germans exterminated all 4000 men, women and children in a Jewish concentration camp at Petrzalka, trans-Danubian suburb of Bratislava, just before the Russians liberated the Slovak capital. More than 400 Slovak and Czech political prisoners also were declared killed.

U. S. Maritime Ship To Be Named for Pyle

The Maritime Commission will name a ship for Ernie Pyle, the war correspondent killed in the Pacific last week. His name will be assigned to a C-4 military type cargo vessel, one of the commission's largest ships.

Killed

Sergt. Furr

F/O Foust

Pvt. Glendinning

Capt. Moffatt

Wounded

Pfc. Milestone

Lieut. Crampton

Pfc. Nelson

Pfc. Eusebio

Pvt. Cook

Pfc. Pennifell

Pvt. Winston

Sergt. Naylor

Missing

Pvt. Haugh

Lieut. Burnap

House Approves $101,242,628 Bill for Interior

The House passed by unanimous voice vote and sent to the Senate yesterday a $101,242,682 appropriation bill for the Interior Department for the fiscal year starting next July 1.

Only $1,360,000 was chopped by the House from the total funds recommended by its Appropriation Committee.

The total in the bill was approximately 40 million dollars below budget estimates and $3,100,000 more than the Department received for the current fiscal year.

Yank Doomed For Gas Aacket

Paris, April 27 (AP).—Staff Sergt. John D. Carter, 21, was sentenced to death before a firing squad today after court martial conviction on charges of desertion, conspiracy against the United States and illegally disposing of Army gasoline into black market channels. Six other soldiers previously had received death sentences and one was sentenced to life imprisonment in the same case.

Dime Refund Is Won After PSC Complaint

Baltimore, April 27 (AP).—The Public Service Commission handles cases involving sums ranging from millions of dollars to pocket change. Today it reported one of the latter.

A disgruntled patron of the Baltimore Transit Co., unable to obtain a transfer on a streetcar line through a mixup of regulations, was refunded an extra dime he had to pay to get to work.

The case went through the usual channels: formal complaint to the commission, inquiries to the transit company and considerable correspondence and bookkeeping.

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for
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Eugene Meyer, Editor and Publisher

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TELEPHONE NATIONAL 4200.

Saturday, April 28, 1945

Return Of The Native

Marshal Petain is now back in France, a voluntary prisoner, and his presence in that country is just about as welcome to the De Gaulle government as a plague. It has created an embarrassment for the authorities so extreme as to amount to a crisis. Petain, of course, has already been indicted for treason and his trial was supposed to have taken place within a few weeks. However, it would be one thing to try and condemn him *in absentia*, as, under the Vichy regime, General de Gaulle himself was tried and condemned to death by a military tribunal, but quite another to punish Petain in the flesh.

Certainly, the De Gaulle government would gain neither strength nor prestige from the execution of this 89-year-old man, no matter how grievous and terrible in their consequences to his country his sins or blunders may have been. A trial which gave merely a judicial gloss to an act of military or political reprisal would invite the opprobrium of history, while a fair and impartial trial, giving the marshal opportunity for a full and open defense, might have unfavorable repercussions beyond the borders of France. The fresh discords and distrusts thus created might seriously compromise the building of the peace. This would surely be the case if Petain's attorneys managed to substantiate the allegations now being made of a secret understanding between Petain and Churchill after 1940.

But it seems equally impossible for the De Gaulle government to evade or ignore the problem thrust upon it by the old man's sudden and inopportune repatriation. After all, Petain's name has been made the very symbol of treason and collaboration; now that he is in French custody, the De Gaulle regime may decide that there is no choice but to bring him to trial. Many collaborationists far less notorious than Petain have already been tried and executed or imprisoned. The Left is certain to demand the fullest measure of vengeance for the arch-collaborationist. But the problem of Petain is raised at the very time when the French government is seeking to check the clamor for wholesale reprisals and purges and to create a favorable climate of opinion for a policy of amnesty. It is no wonder, then, that many believe the return of Petain was somehow instigated and managed by the Nazis as a last ingenious gesture of malice.

However, to those anti-Vichy Frenchmen who are not blinded by ideological bigotries or political passions the old marshal must seem at this moment a figure not less pitiful than sinister. They will perceive that his great personal tragedy is that he lived too long; had he died but 10 years ago he would almost certainly have been numbered among the great French heroes.

The most disconcerting thing about the case of Petain is that, no matter what his fate at the hands of his countrymen, his example will undoubtedly be followed by other Vichymen who are now, or were until recently, hostages or prisoners of the Germans. Since none of the neutral nations is likely to give them asylum, these men will have nowhere to go but back to France. Sooner or later the French government will be compelled to choose between a policy of vengeance and a policy of amnesty, and either course will be full of danger in the quasi-revolutionary condition now existing in France.

Reconversion Data

Last August, President Roosevelt instructed the Director of the Budget to make plans for obtaining various types of information in regard to industrial production, employment and wages, in preparation for reconversion of industry after the war. Accordingly, an integrated program of basic statistics was worked out by an interdepartmental committee and submitted to Congress, only to be torn to pieces on the floor of the House. Because of the urgency of the need for basic information a revised program was again submitted to Congress last January. It called for a census of manufactures for 1945, a sample business census, studies of consumer income, expenditures and savings, a sample 1945 population census, and data on employment and unemployment. But the appropriation needed to carry out this presidential statistical program, amounting to slightly more than 13 million dollars, has not yet been voted. Chairman Cannon of the House Appropriations Committee has the request under consideration and is reported to be ready to act if House support for the program can be assured.

Considering the facility with which appropriations running into billions can be secured to further our war effort it is amazing that the House should hesitate to approve requests for the few millions needed to supply vital information about the state of industry and the effect of the war on production, distribution, employment and investment opportunities. Without such information, brought up to date, no adequate planning can be done. And without such planning, we shall suffer immense losses in misdirected efforts to shift to peacetime operations. Much valuable time has already been lost, and if the delay continues much longer it may be too late to develop a statistical program sufficiently reliable and comprehensive to serve as a guide to reconversion.

Basing-Point Systems

Last Monday, the Supreme Court handed down two decisions upholding Federal Trade Commission charges that the pricing methods of the Corn Products Co. and a competitor, the Staley Manufacturing Co., violate the Clayton Antitrust Act as amended by the Robinson-Patman Act. Both concerns base prices for glucose (sold chiefly to candy manufacturers) on Chicago and add freight charges from that city to delivery points, regardless whether shipments were made from Chicago or another center. Corn Products, for example, operates plants near Chicago and at Kansas City. It makes deliveries from Kansas City at Chicago base prices plus freight charges from Chicago to the delivery point. The result is that purchasers near Kansas City have to pay more than the actual freight charges.

When shipments are made from Kansas City to distant points, entailing higher freight charges than from Chicago, the manufacturer absorbs this extra charge. This system of pricing is of long standing and is practiced, with variations, by many industries. For that reason the Supreme Court decisions are being studied anxiously with a view to determining their long-range effect upon other industries.

Gilbert H. Montague, outstanding authority on antitrust laws, says that it is "difficult to exaggerate the extent to which price structures in innumerable industries are threatened" by the court's rulings. But, he adds, it is "too early to prophesy how widespread will be the effects of these decisions in channels of distribution and advertising throughout the American business economy." Certainly the decisions do not warrant concluding that hereafter all basing-point systems will be outlawed and delivered prices will have to allow for all differentials in delivery costs. Indeed, the court made it clear that its decisions were based on FTC findings that the particular basing-point system under scrutiny resulted in discriminations in price among purchasers of glucose that bore no relation to actual costs of production or delivery and resulted in "substantial harm to competition among such purchasers."

Nevertheless, the court has cast doubt on the legality of many long-established pricing policies. There is fear that the FTC may now institute a drive against the basing-point system along a wide front. Consequently pressure will undoubtedly be exerted to amend the Robinson-Patman Act authorizing continuance of basing-point systems provided they conform to certain standards set for the guidance of industry. It is not in the public interest to sweep away suddenly price systems that have become so thoroughly established in many cases that their elimination would cause serious industrial dislocations and hence do more harm than good, even assuming that another method of pricing might have been preferable in the beginning. Positive action also seems desirable to remove the uncertainties resulting from these decisions.

Vanishing Act

How many Americans, we wonder, would recognize Adolf Hitler, sans moustache. If the Fuehrer, in addition, were to trim that drooping forelock which has for so long evoked the admiration of caricaturists and impersonators, it is quite possible that he could pass among us indefinitely without detection. We are not inclined to give unreserved credence to the Nazi radio which sometimes asserts that he is on the battleline in Berlin, sometimes places him in a mystical mountain redoubt around Berchtesgaden. His is by no means a distinguished physiognomy. The mouth, unfringed, would be quite ordinary. The forehead is neither particularly high nor low, the eyes, despite some silly legends, neither more soulful nor searching than those of a million other males. Indeed, notwithstanding his own accent upon race, Hitler does not even look especially Germanic.

It occurs to us that the debate now so much in vogue as to what we ought to do with Hitler when we catch him may be altogether academic. Apart from the lively possibility that he will be killed, either by an Allied bomb such as that which crushed his chalet at Berchtesgaden the other day or by some of his own henchmen, there is the contingency that he won't be found at all, alive or dead. There have been so many rumors that he has died already, so many tall tales about doubles who have impersonated him, that we cannot be completely sure that he is living now. If his life were to end as the result of bombing, it might be impossible ever to identify his body conclusively. Dead, he might be secretly buried by fanatical Nazis who would never acknowledge that he had died. Alive, he might be spirited out of the Reich while some double was ceremoniously interred in his place.

Hitler, alive, could not, of course, remain in Germany. There his face is too familiar. Neither could he safely go to Spain or Argentina. Too many of his fellow criminals would be on hand to blackmail him or give him away. But if he could reach Milwaukee or Washington, where a German or Austrian accent is not a liability, he might be able to move about unknown. We are not at all sure that this sort of "escape" would not provide the perfect punishment for Hitler. He would live out his life in utter loneliness and in constant dread of discovery. Wherever he turned, he would hear his name reviled. He would see the extinction of all that he had built and planned. And all about him he would see men and women living in freedom and dignity under the democracy he despised.

Inept Intrusion

Senator Guffey could not have chosen a more inappropriate moment to talk about 1948 politics than the second day of the United Nations Conference. His inept announcement that the Pennsylvania delegation will support President Truman for the Democratic presidential nomination three years hence is probably more embarrassing to the President than any other remark he could have made on his exit from the White House. Mr. Truman himself is not only remaining scrupulously silent about politics; he is even trying to keep out of the news picture in other respects so as to center the spotlight of interest on the international effort to set up a workable peace organization. His primary interest is obviously in 1945 and not 1948.

The bipartisan delegation representing the United States in San Francisco has likewise laid politics aside. In this great undertaking, only national interests and world interests seem important. The cry for unity in seeking a lasting peace arises everywhere. But Senator Guffey interrupts that chorus with a bandwagon announcement concerning 1948. He could not have been thinking about the feelings or the wishes of the President. Certainly he could not have been thinking about the national welfare, which is so closely tied in with unity and nonpartisanship in this critical period. Nor could he have been thinking about international interests so intimately related to the Golden Gate meeting. Apparently Mr. Guffey was thinking, in this crucial hour, only of sinking his own political roots a little deeper.

Old Happy Days

An evening at the movies now calls for strenuous emotional acrobatics. One minute you are looking at the limp bodies of Marines on a Pacific Island, the next you are back in 1904, or some similar "age of innocence" where people are concerned with nothing more serious than going to a World's Fair or having a holiday in a fashionable hotel. Or, you see mutilated citizens and emaciated children in newly liberated Manila, and then are off on a travelogue through a tranquil, sunlit, prewar France where the lava of war still smolders underground. Always at such times you sense the unspoken question of the audience: Will such a life ever come again?

Take the audience that saw the shooting, the dying, the quenching of blood, the feeding of the starving in Manila. Also it had seen, aptly enough, a splendid picturization of man's latest effort toward a "Parliament of Man"—the Dumbarton Oaks proposals. In dramatic contrast came the leap back through the centuries to the medieval ramparts and Gothic churches of the picturesque French villages. At Marseille the camera lingered on a mammoth sculptured African as the camera voice explained that this city symbolized France's "pride in her great colonial empire." Next the Riviera, where under the dazzling sunlight millionaires, fashion leaders, titled Europeans sailed their yachts or reclined under striped umbrellas on the white beaches. No matter what some pessimists may have foreseen then, there was everywhere the atmosphere of ease, leisure, security, freedom from care. Naturally enough those who saw and listened were pondering the inevitable question.

It was not the wonder whether people would play again on the Riviera. They would, of course, as they were now playing in New York, Palm Beach, California, Oshkosh. But would people ever play again without seeing a shadow faintly lengthening ahead of them? Well, why not? They played in a noonday free of shadows at a World's Fair in 1904, when a war lay but five years behind them. They played—how they played!—in the 20s, seeing no shadows though a World War had left many a bitter memory. They played in the 30s, most of them unaware of the shadows. But of course this was different. Or was it?

GOOD-BYE IN SPRING

Color of sun was on them where they stood;
A mist of green moved in a light wind flow.
The violet smell that's deep in a wet wood
Came from the black earth newly freed of snow.

This leaf mold full of sun and recent rain
Had held the prints of feet like theirs before—
Had been the chosen place of joy or pain
Each April for a century and more.

Their world was small as space enough to stand;
And they could only stare and touch . . . and stare:
He saw white petals in his open hand . . .
She saw him golden through her bright, blown hair.

ELMA DEAN

Washington Calling

By Marquis Childs

Looking Westward

WHILE THE WORLD looks global-eyed these days toward San Francisco, the Republican politicians here are also looking westward, but with eyes concentrated upon the practical importance of reclaiming Republican territory lost during the Roosevelt Administrations.

Few have realized the enormous hold which Mr. Roosevelt had on the 11 States which stretch westward from the Continental Divide. It was a hold without parallel. In four consecutive national elections those States voted for him 41 out of a possible 44 times. Each time he ran for President FDR carried California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, Montana and Arizona. He carried Wyoming three times and Colorado twice.

Mr. Roosevelt was the West's President. California, Oregon and Idaho, though long considered traditionally Republican States, always supported him. Utah and Nevada gave him proportional majorities which compared with the Solid South. Only one county in the entire Far West voted against him in 1936.

TO THE WEST Roosevelt was a symbol. He symbolized the great dams at Shasta, Grand Coulee and Bonneville. He symbolized the Federal Government's new interest in national forests, water power development, expanded transportation facilities to Alaska, and in the irrigation of vast wasteland areas. F.D.R. made many trips out West himself, visiting remote places never before seen by a President.

In addition, Roosevelt's daring appealed to Westerners. He had some of the spirit of the frontier. He laughed at mishaps, was not afraid to try new schemes. And he talked about the West with a genuine understanding born of his own knowledge of forestry, of navigation and engineering.

Many striking figures in Western politics have owed their success to Roosevelt's popularity. These men—including Jim Murray of Montana, Homer Bone of Washington, Elbert D. Thomas of Utah and Carl Hatch of New Mexico—have expounded Roosevelt's policies and personality in appealing to their constituents.

With Roosevelt gone, what will now happen in the West? Will States like Idaho and California revent to traditional Republicanism?

Much depends on Harry Truman. The present Administration is topheavy with Easterners in high administrative posts. F.D.R. could get away with this because he himself was so strong and challenging a figure. But no member of the present Cabinet, except Frank Walker, is a Westerner. On the Supreme Court there is only one Westerner, Douglas, and one Middle-westerner, Rutledge.

Harry Truman's own roots are deep in the soil of Missouri, jumping-off place for Lewis and Clark and all other expeditions to explore the Far West. Truman may appeal to the West quite as much as his dramatic predecessor. He could bring into the Government such men as Representative Mike Mansfield of Montana, who recently undertook a special mission to China for the late President.

YET THE Republicans are not without outstanding Westerners of their own. Herbert Hoover's home is in California. Eric Johnston of Spokane, Washington, is an international as well as a national figure, and Senator Wayne Morse of Oregon may become a Republican liberal leader.

So, as the San Francisco Conference gets under way, the Far West is suddenly a political battleground. The first test for 1946 will occur early in June of this year, when a special election is held in Eastern Montana to fill the Congressional seat of the late Representative Jim O'Connor.

Although O'Connor was a Democrat, the district is said to be on the fence. Rival candidates already have been named by party conventions. In the outcome may lie the first indication of whether Harry Truman can become heir to F. D. R.'s amazing popularity in the States of the West.

Dutch Uncle

By Barnet Nover

Russia At San Francisco

THE SPEECH delivered by Foreign Commissar Molotov before the first plenary session of the United Nations Conference at San Francisco throws an extraordinarily revealing light on the inwardness of Soviet foreign policy.

Mr. Molotov spoke to the assembled delegates like a Dutch uncle persuaded of his own self-righteousness but also not at all convinced that his remarks would have the intended effect on his wayward listeners and the countries they represent.

Full of expressions of Russia's readiness to cooperate to make the Conference a success, the speech was also by way of being an advance notice that if the Conference failed Russia would assume none of the responsibility for that failure.

NOW THERE is no reason to believe that Russia does not want the Conference to succeed. Certainly she has everything to gain and nothing to lose if the objective aimed for at San Francisco is achieved. But Mr. Molotov made it clear that in his opinion, which means in the opinion of his government, San Francisco will be a failure if the advice of Russia is not taken.

Russia, he said in effect, is always right. Before the war, Russia's "warning voice" went unheeded while "the governments which claimed once the leading part in Europe manifested their inability if not their reluctance to prevent the war." Then "the country of the Soviets" stepped in and "saved European civilization in bloody battles with German fascism." Now Russia feels it incumbent upon her to remind "the governments of their responsibility for the future of peace-loving nations after the termination of this war"—as if anybody needed any reminding on this score at this late date.

LIKE STETTINIUS and Eden, Molotov placed great emphasis, and quite properly, on the necessity of continued unity among the great powers. His emphasis was quite different from theirs.

Stettinius and Eden emphasized the responsibility of the great powers to lead; Molotov emphasized the obligation resting on the little nations to follow.

Stettinius pointed out that one of the essential conditions of success "is the voluntary cooperation of the peaceful nations, large and small, acting with full respect for the equal sovereignty of each."

Eden went further. While declaring that "a special responsibility lies on great powers in these days when industrial potential is so decisive a factor in military strength," he added:

"The greater the power any state commands the heavier its responsibility to wield that power with consideration for others and with restraint upon its own selfish impulses."

There was no such bow in the direction of the small nations in Molotov's speech.

"THE POINT at issue," he said, "is whether other peace-loving nations are willing to rally around these powers to create an effective international security organization." And he hinted very broadly that those who insist too strongly that the small nations, too, have rights are fascists and wreckers.

The opponents of the creation of such an international organization, he declared, "frequently use ostensibly the most democratic watchwords and arguments, including the professed protection of the interests of small nations or of the principle of equity and equality of nations."

What Russia evidently wants is a perpetuation within the broader framework of the United Nations organization of the wartime Anglo-Soviet-American coalition. As events have proved—the handling of the Polish problem is a case in point—that coalition has never stopped Russia from doing what she wanted, since within that coalition there were never laid down clear-cut standards of conduct or precise definitions regarding the obligations presumably binding on the members.

Molotov's first speech at the United Nations Conference underlines the impression previously derived from Russia's actions during the past year that Moscow regards San Francisco not as the main course at the security feast but only as an after-dinner tidbit.

Letters To The Editor

Communications must carry writer's name and address, though pen names are permitted at the editor's discretion. Letters should be held to not more than 200 words. They are subject to condensation.

From Cherbourg

I have been to Paris and it is truly a delightful city. By prewar standards I suppose that it has changed considerably, but it is far different than this part of France where the natives definitely are not too keen about the Yanks. I think that the recent article in the April issue of the *American* magazine by United States Ambassador Caffery gives a good picture of the French situation. Like any observations—they are just what people want them to be. In Paris it is quite easy to get false impressions of the place.

The French are proud and sensitive and they are making a brave effort to conceal the true conditions from the visiting sailors and soldiers on leave. The city is putting on a gay front and one has to admire them for the effort. But there is much hunger, disease and cold in Paris and the natives are having a dreadful time.

While there I visited some French friends that a Washington friend asked me to contact. I went to their apartment for lunch and it was so bitterly cold that I ate lunch with my pea jacket on. In fact I was embarrassed by my obvious shaking and chattering teeth. Madame Rouget said that they had had no heat all winter long and it happened to be the coldest winter in a quarter of a century. The food was wonderfully prepared but I surmised that they had used most of their ration points and had gone to a great deal of expense to entertain me.

On my return to Cherbourg I got some goods together and sent them to them. Madame Rouget in her reply said, "We are ashamed to appreciate it so much," which is just about the nicest expression of thanks I have ever heard.

The family was so intensely interested in American things and thoughts and for the first time in my life I realized just what America must mean to people less fortunate than we. The great tragedy of this war will be the failure of the United States to take over the world leadership which grateful nations everywhere are so anxious to accord us. If we fumble the ball then all hopes for democratic and liberty loving countries the world over will indeed be lost and the whole bloody business will have been in vain. Our success in arms is assured, but how important now is fashioning a postwar world where the dignity of humanity will be elevated to the high level we assume to be its rightful place.

It is my opinion that men in the service are much the same as in civilian life. Servicemen are good, bad or indifferent. The stress and strain of battle and front line conditions produce emotional and mental pressures, but they should be evaluated for just what they are. The background of war produces dramatic and sensational settings and the press and radio over-plays the true situation.

Men and women are just as brave and courageous in civilian life, but, lacking the color and tenseness of the battle motif, they seem to us to be prosaic and hackneyed. Men pray in fox holes because they are afraid. In some instances the great experiences may carry over into their civilian life. If they do it will be magnificent and encouraging. If they forget, well it won't be much different than the same thing happening in civilian life. I have found selfishness and egotism in the service. The alchemy of war does not change personalities, but it may make individuals even more aggressive and obnoxious after the war is over. Intolerance still exists and I have heard Jews and Negroes damned vehemently, although the sacrifices on their part is just as magnificent as those of the others.

I have just returned from evening chow and the doorway to the mess hall is crowded at each meal time by kids carrying cups and tin cans. As you emerge from the door with untouched food on your tray there is a mad scramble to snatch it off of the tray. The youngsters are dirty faced and dressed in rags.

You get downright mad because of the shortsightedness of men in high places who permit such things to happen. War is so senseless and the money spent in one day's operations would feed the population for days on end. One can only imagine what a wonderful place this planet would be if all the energy and money spent in destruction were used in bettering social and economic conditions. Even for us over here it is difficult to imagine the chaos, confusion and disorder. France is spiritually and psychologically wounded, and badly. Cities and railroads can be rebuilt but the human scars are deep and painful. One cannot be optimistic about the future. It is going to take more sagacity and ingenuity to mend this sickened world than has heretofore been displayed.

YEOMAN 3/C.
Fleet Postoffice, N. Y., April 25.

Crippled Children

May we, through this column, give the results of the 1945 Easter Seal Sale conducted by the District of Columbia Society for Crippled Children? The Easter Seal contributions to date amount to $42,000. While we are $8,000 short of our goal, we believe that the goal could still be reached if those persons who forgot to make their returns would send in their contributions now.

The program of services for crippled children is to be conducted and expanded—the clinic for cerebral palsied children which includes both psychological and speech services, will be expanded to include a nursery school for such children; the university orthopedic nursing course and council services will be uninterrupted. More crippled children than in any previous year will be sent to summer camps.

For making these services possible, the citizens of the District of Columbia can justly be proud and the society board is truly grateful.

JEWELL C. GAFFNEY.
Executive Secretary, Society for Crippled Children.
Washington, April 25.

American Griping

Recently Letters to the Editor columns have become filled with vitriolic letters by supposed public-spirited Americans venting their spleen on the heads of English girls who have married American soldiers. This takes the form of either accusing the girls of being fortune hunters or of their taking up much-needed shipping space.

I believe the American habit of griping has reached a new low. The American soldier is told when to go into the Army, what kind of clothes he shall wear, how long he shall work, how much he shall be paid, and he has to ask his superior officers before he does much of anything—but now our little busybodies want to tell the poor soldier whom he may marry.

In the golden days of the 20's, it was the custom for wealthy girls to pick up unemployed royalty in Europe, bring them to America and flaunt them in the fashionable watering places and in cafe society. I don't recall any great furor by American men at that time—yet, when several thousand soldiers marry English wives, the hue and cry is raised by women whom the soldiers probably would not marry anyway.

MAJ. L. J. D.
Washington, April 25.

German Scene

By Paul Winkler

Fact Exceeds Fiction

Germany.

THESE ARE TIMES when propaganda is far exceeded by reality. I have watched several hard-boiled correspondents with tears in their eyes exchanging their freshly gained impressions of camps like Buchenwald, Nordhausen or Erla. Anybody who saw there the shocking proofs of Teutonic bestiality, who spoke to those who managed to escape from or remain alive in these hellish places, feels desperate in his impotence to convey to the ever-skeptical masses the lasting realization that barbarism is still very much a living force in the western world.

The prominent scientist who was head of the V-1 and V-2 bomb factories of Nordhausen had no objections when slave workers of all nationalities—underfed and overworked in a most uneconomical manner—were transferred, as soon as they were too weak to do any useful work, into what was with cruel irony called a "rest camp." All they could do there was rest, being spared even the effort of eating—which meant that they were not given any food from the moment they entered camp. The scientist-manager of the camp is one of those Germans who, if encountered without any knowledge of his role, would appear to be the best type of gentlemanly German. And the Hitler Youths who quietly aided the SS for days in their preparations for the burning with acetone of the 320 slave laborers of the V-bomb-part plant of Erla in case the Allies arrived, all seemed to be clean-cut youngsters, accustomed to a healthy outdoor life, just the opposite of the criminal type.

Difficulty of Selection

Obstacle number one is the way of selecting Germans with whom a certain amount of cooperation would be possible in the interest of rebuilding their country on a different moral basis than before is that nothing resembles a good German as much as a bad German. It is a strange feeling to know that walking today in the streets of Weimar or Leipzig we are undoubtedly constantly passing SS murderers, behaving exactly like the others and giving with the same overflowing eagerness all possible information and direction to any American who may ask—and the information always turns out to be correct. Checking on identities in territories taken within the last week or so is necessarily still incomplete, and it is generally assumed that not only regular soldiers but also many Storm Troopers of various categories are among the comparatively young men one can see on the streets in strangely assorted civilian clothes.

And this brings us to obstacle number two in the way of a proper selection of Germans for the eventual reconstruction of Germany. Their eagerness to please the invading armies is not a facility but a handicap, in spite of appearances to the contrary. It is not a manifestation of pro-American feelings, as one may believe. It is not a sincere desire to reform, but simply a slavish attempt to come into the good graces of the conqueror. In fact, the majority of American troops to whom I have spoken realize this clearly. It is an expression of submission to the prevailing force on the part of the average German, whether it is an external force controlled by the enemy or an internal force controlled by some dictatorship group. It is a passive approach to life that has been forged through centuries of paternalistic rule by numerous small German princes. It has never been replaced by the individualistic attitude that characterizes, for example, the French peasant.

Let Acts Speak

One exceptional German among those whom I encountered, who did not try to build up an alibi for himself and the German people, but admitted their full responsibility for not getting rid of Hitler's regime, told me yesterday: "It would be a great catastrophe if the Allies set any time limit to their occupation of Germany. It would be a grave mistake if our country were left to decide its own fate shortly after free elections were organized. So much evil has been accumulated here and the people are so unripe politically that an election in the near future would not mean much. Elections may be necessary, but there should be little reliance on them. We should be treated as minors in our own interest for a long time—for as long a time as we do not prove, by our acts, that we deserve to be liberated progressively."

Racist Reaction

Nonetheless, and despite your editorial, "Racist Reaction," belittling the statements that brutality and sadism are racial characteristics of the Germans, I repeat my note of a few months ago to you: "Once a German, always a German. Therefore, the only good German is a dead German."

STEPHEN ROSE.
Washington, April 25.

Trust Truman

Any man who wakes up in the middle of the afternoon and finds himself famous before supper wasn't asleep in the first place. Some people may have thought he was asleep.

GEORGE W. BLOUNT.
West Chester, Pa., April 23.

Today and Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann

M. Molotov's Arrival

San rancisco.

M. MOLOTOV has made it plain that he has come to San Francisco on serious business. Some who were at the Crimean Conference had the impression that Stalin thought the Dumbarton Oaks plan was important chiefly because Roosevelt wanted it, and that, having fortified itself by a veto, the Soviet Union could go along with Roosevelt in order to make it easier for him to maintain the personal relationship of the Big Three which had proved so successful in waging war. The fact that M. Molotov had not originally intended to come to San Francisco seemed to support this impression.

LIPPMANN

But after President Roosevelt's death, and possibly even before, the Kremlin must have come to the conclusion that Soviet relations with the Western powers could no longer be the personal relations of three men. So instead of standing aloof from this conference, M. Molotov has shown that he believes the vital interests of his country are very much involved.

HE LEFT NO DOUBT about this at the first meeting of the steering committee, which is to organize the meeting. He confirmed it at his press conference and in his public address. He began by objecting to the usual arrangement by which the permanent chairman is the chief delegate of the country in which the international conference takes place. He asked instead that the office of chairman be filled not by one man, namely Mr. Stettinius, but by a group of four men, one from each of the sponsor nations, who would act as a corporate body. In Soviet Constitutional practice such a group chairmanship is known, I believe, as a praesidium. The details of M. Molotov's proposal are not known to me as I write this dispatch, but I am told that he asked that the chairmanship of all the committees should also be vested in a praesidium.

This is a most interesting, and unexpected, development. Whatever the settlement, it shows how intense and how practical is M. Molotov's interest in the work of the conference. The objection to making Mr. Stettinius the sole permanent chairman is, of course, not a personal matter at all. Nor is it a matter of jealousy and national prestige: The Soviets have a very clear idea of how great is the power in our political life of the chairman of a national convention, or of a presiding officer like the speaker of the House, and they mean to share that power over the work of the conference.

They are, of course, quite right in thinking that in our practice the chairman of a convention or a committee is not a mere neutral presiding officer administering parliamentary rules. He can exercise great influence over the conduct of the business itself: that is why the choice of the chairman is always regarded as very important, and in national conventions and in Congress has been the occasion for many hard-fought political battles. So when M. Molotov made an issue of the chairmanship, he showed that he is here for serious work and that he means to be in on the ground floor from the beginning.

HIS PRESS CONFERENCE made it no less clear that the Soviet Union is inside the conference and means to stay inside. On the Polish question, which was the main subject of his interview with the press, M. Molotov dispelled any notion that he was going to let the conference break up over it. On the contrary, he appeared to say that the conference would not be stalled because the Soviets insisted on seating the unreconstructed Warsaw Government, but that in reconstructing that government he expected the Soviet interpretation of the Yalta decision on, rather than that adopted by the British and American Ambassadors in Moscow, to prevail.

It would be very useful indeed if the full story of what has happened about the Polish Government since Yalta could be made known. For it is quite clear that the trouble has not been a matter of the Anglo-Americans adhering to the Yalta agreement and the Soviets reneging on it. There have been two interpretations, a patent misunderstanding, and almost certainly on both sides some considerable pressure to force the interpretation against the spirit of the Yalta agreement. Stalin and Molotov appear to have had the Red generals and some Red isolationists to think about, and the British and Americans have been under severe pressure from interests of various kinds, which wish to prevent the Soviets from extending their influence in Eastern Europe, the Balkans, and the Middle East.

THERE IS LITTLE DOUBT that M. Molotov's active and detailed interest in the conference arises out of two dominating purposes. One is to reinforce the guaranties against a renewal of German aggression, and the other is to see to it that the world organization does not set up a new cordon sanitaire against the Soviet Union. In his mind, and I would say in any objective mind in any country, these two purposes are complementary.

For if German aggression is to be ended forever, the United Nations must renounce any notion that they are setting up an organization here to police the Soviet Union. To police the Soviet Union they would have to restore Germany, first as a buffer and then as a spearhead. The Soviets are deeply aware of this, and at the bottom of all Soviet policy, of all Soviet suspicion, there is the determination to counteract the powerful interests in the Western world which, though they do not avow it openly, have this purpose in mind.

Off the Record

By Ed Reed

"I thought you don't want me to hang around corners!"

The Washington Merry-Go-Round

By Drew Pearson

San Francisco—Despite jampacked hotels, Roosevelt was wise when he picked this city as the meeting place for the United Nations Conference, for San Francisco is the symbol of the courage of the American people.

Gutted by one of the worst fires in history, hopeless San Francisco bounced back to become one of our great American cities and host to a Conference which seeks to restore hope to a hopeless world—the world today, gutted and wartorn, is no worse off than San Francisco after the earthquake of 1906. Yet it came back—Europe and Asia, if they take a lesson from the City of the Golden Gate, can do the same—there is a zippy atmosphere here which inspires diplomatic energy. None of the stodgy defeatism of Geneva, Versailles or Paris. Even Washington is getting too blase, too old-worldish for a successful international Conference.

Delegates take on the spirit of the city which surrounds them. The pressure of newspapers, the radio, the local welcoming committees, even the taxi drivers and hotel people can help to spur success. When delegates know that an eager anxious city plus an eager anxious Nation is watching them, depending on them, they think twice before going home empty-handed.

Latin-Americans have a word for it "ambiente" or atmosphere—that is why the Russian delegation is making things tough.

Language is one barrier between the Russkies and contagious atmosphere of San Francisco. Another barrier is the way the Russkies remain isolated. They won't expose themselves to contagion. They are shutting up in hotel suites unexposed to the hustling, contagious, "never say no ambiente" of this town which raised itself from ashes.

The British got off to the best Conference start—with the help of the dominions. Elder Statesman Jan Smuts of South Africa, who has seen more conferences come and go than any man since Aristide Briand, had written a preamble to the United Nations constitution which may go down in history alongside Thomas Jefferson's Declaration of Independence—the British dominions, incidentally, have breathed a lot of semi-independence at San Francisco. Some make no effort to conceal that their future is bound up just as much with the U. S. A. as with Britain. Records show that in other conferences they have visited about as much with this country as with London.

Typical of State Department ball-muffing was its failure to get Australian External Minister Herbert Evatt into see President Truman before he left Washington. They told Evatt, one of the best friends this country has in the South Pacific, that Truman was too busy to bother about Australia. (Among other things he had conferences scheduled with Congressman Jed Johnson of Oklahoma.) Finally Senator Hatch of New Mexico heard what had happened, telephoned the White House direct and President Truman was delighted to see the Australian External Minister. "When the Fascists come out of their foxholes," says Aussie Statesman Evatt, "Japan may get strong again. That is why we must have regional agreements in the Pacific as protection against aggression." Australia, adds Evatt, is dead against the right of a big nation to veto the attempts by regional groups to prevent war in their region. Most people don't realize it, but under Dumbarton Oaks, England's one vote veto power could stop the Pan American Union from taking steps to head off Argentine aggression—or, Russia veto could stop Australia, New Zealand and the U. S. A. from heading off Jap aggression in the Pacific. A lot of powers would like to change this at San Francisco. This is what many United States delegates don't like.

British Labor Leader Clement Atlee takes a constitutional in the evening up and down San Francisco's step hills. Despite his 61 years, he takes the hills as fast as he does his press conferences, where he answers quetions fairly well. Even Indian Propagandist J. J. Singh was admitted to the British press conference and fired critical questions. British Labor Leader Atlee contrasts with Secretary of State Stettinius who dodged questions, said almost nothing Stettinius flashed a gorgeous smile, knew each newsman by his name, but otherwise apparently did not believe in open covenants openly arrived at. When Stettinius arrived at the Washington airport, the Navy band played "Light Out."

What's Going On And Where

Entertainment for Service Men and Women

USO, 801 Market pl. nw., voice recordings, 3 p. m.; gala variety show, 9 p. m.

USO Service Club, 1911 H st. nw., sightseeing trip, 2:30 p. m.; dancing lessons by professional instructors, 8 p. m.; lodging for servicewomen.

Officers Service Club of the United Nations, dance, Mayflower Hotel, sapphire room; hostesses and orchestra. Tickets may be purchased at door.

Officers Club, dance, hostesses, 1400 New Hampshire ave. nw., 9:30 p. m.

Music Canteen, Kitt's, 1330 G st. nw., 4:30 p. m. to 10 p. m.

Victory Canteen for Servicemen, 1113 Pennsylvania ave. nw., open 10 a. m.

Army-Navy Masonic Servicemen's Center, 13th st. and New York ave. nw., 1 p. m.

Servicemen's Ticket Booth, E st. and Pennsylvania ave., 4 to 8:30 p. m.

Pepsi-Cola Canteen for Serviceman of the United Nations, 13th and G sts. nw., checking, showers and lounge, all day.

Stage Door Canteen, Spar dance, 8 to 9:30 p. m.; Washington School of Ballet, 9:30 to 10 p. m.

Luncheons, Meetings and Other Entertainments

Luncheon, U. S. Chamber of Commerce Committee on Policy, Statler Hotel, private dining room 2, 12:30 p. m.

Dinner, Nathan Wallach Fiftieth Birthday Star Radio, Statler Hotel Pan-American, 7 p. m.

Dinner, South Dakota Alumnae Association, Statler Hotel, private dining room 4, 7:30 p. m.

Dance, FBI, Willard Hotel, congressional room, 8:30 to 11:30 p. m.

Dance, Sigma Gamma Delta; Willard Hotel, Small Ballroom, 9-11:30 p. m.

Meeting, the Geological Society of Washington, Cosmos Club, assembly hall, 8 p. m.

Grin and Bear It

By Lichty

"Why, I think he's a nice boy—and just wants to tell her his experiences—I just heard him say something about some coast being clear!"

Battle Looms Over FEPC Legislation

By the Associated Press

Amid signs of a strenuous fight ahead, Representative Mary Norton (D., N. J.) filed a petition yesterday to force quick consideration of a bill creating a permanent fair employment practices commission.

The commission would be given the task of preventing discrimination in employment because of race, color or religion. If signed by 218 members, Mrs. Norton's petition would discharge the House Rules Committee from further responsibility for the bill and send it to the House floor.

Representatives Rankin (D., Miss.) and Marcantonio (A. L., N. Y.) exchanged sharp words over the issue in the House.

Rankin termed the legislation "the most dangerous piece of totalitarian, communistic nonsense ever proposed in the United States."

He said it would "stir race hatred and prejudice . . . and would destroy free, constitutional government."

Marcantonio responded heatedly that "the time has come to call a spade a spade and no longer let the hysterical screams and smoke screens of the gentleman from Mississippi block this action."

He declared "white men fighting shoulder to shoulder with Negroes aren't going to object to working shoulder to shoulder with them . . . and nothing is more subversive or un-American than to deprive a man of equality of opportunity for a job."

Mrs. Norton told a reporter she expected to get the 218 signatures "in short order" and scores of her colleagues gathered around her to sign the petition.

She told the Rules Committee last week it had "acted unfairly" toward her and the bill by not giving it a place on the House calendar. Rules Committee members responded that they wished to conduct extensive hearings because, they said, the Labor Committee acted swiftly upon it.

Navy Cross Awarded To Annapolis Widow

Annapolis, April 27 (AP).—Mrs. Hector de Zayas, Annapolis, widow of a Marine officer killed on Guam in 1944 while leading a battalion of the Third Marnie Division, has received the Navy Cross, awarded posthumously to her husband, it was announced today.

Rear Admiral J. R. Beardall, superintendent of the U. S. Naval Academy from where Lieut. Col. De Zayas was graduated in 1932, presented the decoration "for extraordinary heroism" to Mrs. De Zayas.

An accompanying presidential citation stated that Colonel De ayas "unhesitatingly proceeded to the front lines to dispose his defenses and encourage his men" after an earlier Japanese counterattack had depleted his forces.

Flier Admires Infantrymen Despite Jibes

Lieut. Joseph J. Dye, home on furlough after 11 months overseas with the Air Corps, said yesterday "the infantrymen may call us glamour boys but we take off our hats anytime to those mud-eating soldiers."

The former football player at McKinley High School, who lives at 3000 Connecticut ave. nw., said the infantrymen have a basis for their feeling that the airmen are glamour boys because the latter sleep between sheets if they return from their missions whereas the infantrymen have to stay in the mud.

"But the air men I knew liked nothing better than to give support to the infantrymen in battle," Dye recalled. He was wounded December 31 as his B-17 was in flight over Hamburg, suffered head injuries from flak. On that mission alone, his crew of the Can't Lose downed four enemy fighters and added two probables and one damaged plane to their score.

Lieutenant Dye holds the Air Medal with five clusters, the Distinguished Flying Cross and the Presidential Unit citation.

A native of Toledo, Ohio, he was graduated from Central High School in 1941. His wife, Mrs. Doris Dye, and 2-year-old son, Michael, reside at the Connecticut ave. address. His mother, Mrs. Helen McCoy, lives at 519 Powhatan pl. nw.

Nash War Production Exceeds 600 Million

Detroit, April 27 (AP).—George W. Mason, president of Nash-Kelvinator Corp., in a statement today on his company's war production, said that at original contract prices it amounted to more than $1,100,000,000, but because of price reductions was delivered for approximately 600 million dollars.

Describing the wartime production rate as "three or four times the level of peacetime output," Mason said it included:

More than 44,000 cargo trailers, 150,000 aircraft propellers, 15,000 aircraft engines, 200,000 rocket motors, 4,500,000 incendiary bombs, 125,000 gun mounts and 200,000 binoculars, as well as an undisclosed number of complete helicopter, and parts for tanks, trucks, submarines and ships.

Auto Kills Culpeper Girl

Culpeper, Va., April 27 (AP).—Thelma Rider, 13, of Culpeper, was killed at 8:30 o'clock last night in an automobile accident 2 miles east of Lignum on Route 3, the police said.

Corpl. Conrad L. Royston

Winchester, Va., April 27 (AP).—Corpl. Conrad Lee Royston, Marine aircraft gunner of Boyce, was killed in action March 19 in the Pacific theater of war, the War Department has notified his parents Mr. and Mrs. James C. Royston.

Jane Arden

4-28
BUT FAN—YOU'RE GOING IN THE WINDOW TOMORROW—YOU CAN'T WALK OUT!
OH CAN'T I? IT'S EITHER A THREE WAY SPLIT OR I'M LEAVING!
OKAY, FAN—YOU WIN—
BUT YOU'RE NOT TREATING ME RIGHT, FAN—
NUTS! I'M LEARNING FROM YOU—NEVER GIVE A SUCKER A BREAK—
SOME OF THESE DAYS MAYBE YOU'LL BE WORKING FOR ME, DOC!
?

Argentina Revolt Squelched, Leaders Arrested, Is Report

Buenos Aires, April 27 (U.P.).—Authorities announced today they had squelched a plot to overthrow the present Argentine military regime and assassinate its leaders. They charged that the conspiracy was headed by a group including retired Army and Navy officers taken into custody Wednesday.

A communique said the signal for the uprising was to be the announcement that Berlin had fallen. It explained the recent restrictions on the press and radio in connection with the anticipated fall of the Nazi capital were imposed for that reason, and to prevent a "rush of the populace into the streets."

"Super leader" of the conspiracy allegedly was Gen. Adolfo F. Espdola. His chief aides, it said were eight retired army and navy officers and one Communist, Dr. enrique German Broquen. All are under arrest.

The announcement said the conspirators planned to murder government officials, seize their families as hostages and set up a "popular junta" regime to undo the program put into effect by the military regime which seized power in June, 1943. Espindola was to head the new regime, it charged.

R.-M. Woman's College Graduation Set May 28

Lynchburg, Va., April 27 (Spl.). Bachelor of arts degrees will be awarded 135 seniors at Randolph-Macon Woman's College Monday, May 28, when the fifty-second commencement will be held in Smith Memorial Auditorium at 10 o'clock.

Dr. Arthur Jeffrey of Columbia University will be commencement speaker.

Alumnae events and class reunions, always widely attended in the past, will not be included again in commencement plans until after the war. Annual business meeting of the alumnae association will be held Saturday morning, May 26.

Hail Damage Feared In Berkeley Orchards

Martinsburg, W. Va., April 27 (Spl.),—Hail fell over a limited area in this Eastern panhandle yesterday afternoon, some of it large as marbles, and fruit men were apprehensive that it may have done some damage to forming peaches and apples and pears.

The fringes of the panhandle—Morgan and Jefferson Counties—did not report a fall, however, and a quick survey indicated it was limited to Berkeley County and westward to the mountains.

The hail was part of a 1.5-inch precipitation, officially measured, in this county over a period of 30 hours, the largest rainfall within such a length in more than a year.

The Gallup Poll

Idea of Carving Up Germany Favored in National Survey

By George Gallup
Director, American Institute of Public Opinion

Princeton, N. J., April 27.—In his book, "The Time for Decision," Sumner Welles suggests carving Germany into three states, because of his "conviction that German unity means a continuing threat to the peace of the entire world."

A nation-wide survey on the question embodying one of the principles of the Welles plan finds that, while short of a majrity, the predominating group among those questioned favor the idea of splitting Germany up into smaller states.

The question was this:

"Do you approve or disapprove of splitting Germany permanently into a number of smaller countries?"

The replies:

Approve	40%
Disapprove	32
Undecided	28

If only the vote of people who attended college is counted, the largest group disapproves of breaking Germany up, while the weight of opinion among others is in favor of the idea.

These differences are shown in the following table:

	App.	Disapprove	Undec.
Persons Who Attended College	42%	44%	14%
Persons Who Attended High Sch.	46	34	20
Persons Who Attended Grade Sch. or had no schooling	37	28	35

All of those approving the idea of splitting Germany into smaller states, as shown in the present survey, would not necessarily name that as their first choice among the possible solutions to the problem.

Their approval in this survey is important as an indication of their willingness to go along with drastic proposals designed to remove Germany as a future military threat.

Veteran Appeals Five-Year Term in 'Mistake' Intrusion

Cumberland, Md., April 27 (AP). Francis H. Baer, 21, veteran of World War II, who was sentenced to five years in the Maryland House of Correction by the Howard County circuit court, after his attorney entered a plea of guilty to a charge of assault and beating filed a writ of habeas corpus today seeking his release.

He was sentenced April 4.

In a letter to Chief Judge William A. Huster and Associate Judge Walter C. Capper ,of the Allegany County court, Baer said that while in an intoxicated condition he entered an Ellicott City home believing was his own bedroom, touched a sleeping woman who he thought was his wife, on the ankle.

The woman, he said, awakened and screamed. He said he fled by jumping from a window in an adjoining room, and was sobered by his fall to the ground. The next day, Baer related, he was arrested at his home a few doors away.

In his letter, Baer quoted the presiding judge at his trial, James Clark, as saying the five-year sentence was imposed so "people in Howard County could sleep at night."

G. P. Hopkins Dies; Vice President of Commercial Credit

Baltimore, April 27 (AP).—Gerald Paul Hopkins, vice president of the Commercial Credit Co., died today after a long illness. Hopkins began his banking career as a runner and clerk with Commercial Credit Co. in 1914, and advanced from one position to another until he was made vice president in 1933.

Hopkins is survived by his wife, two daughters, a son, and three sisters. Funeral services will be held Monday.

FIRST DAY OF SCHOOL

When the **San Francisco Conference** ends, the delegates will have experienced their "first day of school" for the study of the complex problems of world peace, and for the development of a curriculum for a permanent school.

Everyone everywhere should clearly understand that this Conference is the most important international meeting in history.

We can be thankful that our nation is represented by wise and experienced statesmen with a sincere desire for peace, and we are sure the other nations have the same type of representation.

The Conference will furnish the leadership and the plan, but peace depends upon the peoples of the United Nations—upon their will to peace, upon their sacrifice for peace, upon their works of peace.

The difficulties are enormous, some of the problems cannot be solved immediately, and compromises will be made by all nations in order to arrive at conclusions that will be fair to all countries.

The Conference cannot create an enduring peace. But it will lay the foundations for a plan for peace to be put into effect as soon as possible, and which we and future generations of the world must maintain.

Let us be sparing in our criticism and generous with our encouragement and constructive suggestions.

And above all let us pray that the thinking people of the world will take advantage of the opportunity afforded by the "first day of school" and build continuously toward an enduring peace.

Thos. J. Watson
PRESIDENT
INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MACHINES CORPORATION

Capital Transit Net Up Despite Sharp Tax Rise

By S. Oliver Goodman

Despite a sharp increase in provision for taxes, net income of Capital Transit Co. showed a 7 per cent increase in March and a 17 per cent gain for the first quarter as compared with the like 1944 periods.

Net earnings for March were reported at $148,765 as compared with $138,813 in March, 1944, while net for the first three months totaled $422,628 against $360,544 last year.

Provision for taxes last month was $604,939, a jump of $196,510 over the same category last year. For the first three months, taxes took a $1,513,704 slice out of operating revenues, up 104.7 per cent as compared with the corresponding period last year.

Operating revenues last month, reflecting a 8.2 per cent upturn in passengers, totaled $2,488,276 against $2,341,215 last year. In the first quarter operating revenues were 4.6 per cent greater than last year, reaching $2,488,276.

Operating expenses in March were 3.7 per cent lower and in the first three months were 10.7 per cent down.

Business Briefs Of D. C. Interest

TWA Net Rises Sharply

Net earnings of $698,460 before nonrecurring adjustments were reported yesterday for the first quarter by President Jack Frye of Transcontinental & Western Air, Inc. These earnings compare with last year's deficit of $102,403 for the same period.

After nonrecurring adjustments consisting primarily of a loss in connection with the sale of airport property at Alhambra, Calif., net income was $504,008, equal to 52 cents a share, against a net deficit of 11 cents a share in corresponding 1944 period.

New Treasurer for NASD

The National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., yesterday elected William K. Barclay, jr., Philadelphia, partner of Stein Bros. & Boyce, Baltimore, as treasurer to succeed John H. Barrett, former secretary of Stern Bros., Kansas City, Mo., who resigned. Barclay will also serve on the executive and finance committees of the association.

Earnings Statements

Standard Oil Co. of California reports net profit of $12,863,052 for the quarter ended March 31, or 99 cents a share, compared with $7,822,607 for the same period of 1944, or 60 cents a share.

Continental Can Co. reports for 12 months ending March 31 a net income of $6,942,991 after all charges, including provisions of $10,125,826 for estimated income and excess profits taxes, equivalent to $2.43 a common share. This compares with net income of $5,519,873, equal to $1.93 a share, for the previous 12 months, after taxes of $4,999,551.

Hershey Chocolate Corp. and subsidiary report net profit of $1,439,844 for the quarter ended March 31, or $1.65 a common share, compared with $1,430,897 for the same period of 1944, or $1.62 a share.

National Cash Register Co. reports net profit of $580,034 for the quarter ended March 31, or 35 cents a share, compared with $849,344 for the same period of last year, or 52 cents a share.

Local Produce

Eggs and Live Poultry

EGGS—Market very firm. Receipts continued light. Supplies about ample to current needs. Prices paid for Federal-State graded eggs received from grading stations April 27. Whites, browns, mixed colors: U. S. grade A, large, 40@41; average 41; U. S. grade A, medium, 36@37½; average, 37; U. S. grade B, large, 37½; U. S. grade B, medium, 34½; Commercially graded extra large A, 42.3; large, 40@41.

LIVE POULTRY—Market very firm. One lead arrived late yesterday and two today for auctioned processors. One medium-sized "released" load and a few scattered coops arrived for civilian use. Prices paid f. o. b. Washington (transportation charges included according to mileage). Fowl, 29.9; broilers and fryers, 30.3@33.9.

Fruits and Vegetables

(Sales on wholesale market in less than carlot quantities.)

APPLES—Market dull. Pennsylvania, Virginia and West Virginia, bushel baskets and Eastern crates, U. S. 1, wide ranges in quality and condition. Staymans, 2½-inch minimum, 2.00@2.50; few best, 2.75@3.00; poorer, 1.00@1.50. New York and Black Twigs, 2½-inch minimum, 2.00@2.25, few 2.50; poorer low at 50. Romes, 2½-inch minimum, 2.75@3.00. Delicious, 2¼-inch minimum, 2.25@2.50, @3.50; 2½-inch minimum, 3.25@3.50. Winesaps, 2½-inch minimum, 3.00@3.25, $.50; 2¼-inch minimum, 2.50@3.00. Jonathans, 2½-inch minimum, 3.00@3.25.

CABBAGE—Market slightly weaker. Domestic round type, 50-lb. sacks. Florida, 1.35@1.50. North Carolina, 1.50@1.75. Georgia, 1.65@1.75; Georgia, bushel baskets, packed locally, 1.50@1.75.

CARROTS—Market slightly stronger. L. A. crates, 6 dozen. Arizona and California, 5.00@5.10, mostly 5.10. Texas, 4.50@5.00. Arizona and California, 50-lb. sacks, topped, washed, 2.50.

CELERY—Market steady for Golden Heart, slightly weaker for Pascal. Florida, 16-inch crates, trimmed tops, Golden Heart, 3-4 dozen, 6.00@6.50; Pascal type, 2-4 dozen, 4.00@4.50, few 5.00; 8-10 dozen, 4.00@4.50.

CORN—Market slightly weaker. Florida, sacks, yellow type, small size, fair condition, 3.00. Texas, sacks, white, 5-6 dozen, 4.50@5.00.

LETTUCE—Market steady for Western. L. A. crates, Iceberg type, 4-5 dozen, California, 5.39; Arizona, best, 5.39; poor to ordinary quality and condition, 3.00@5.00; market slightly stronger for Southern stock. North Carolina, 5-pack hampers, Iceberg type, 2.50.

ONIONS—Old stock, Market slightly weaker. New York 50-lb. sacks, yellows, U. S. 1, best mostly 1.50; poorer, 1.00@1.25. New stock, market slightly weaker. Texas, 50-lb. sacks, yellow Bermudas, mostly around U. S. 1, 2.75@3.00, mostly 3.00, few best, 3.25; U. S. commercial, 2.75@3.00, mostly 2.75.

POTATOES—Old stock, market firm. A. 3.94@3.96; 50-lb. super sacks 2.02. New York, 100-lb. sacks, Round Whites, U. S. 1, 3.70; ordinary to fair quality and condition, 3.25@3.50; 50-lb. paper sacks, U. S. 1, size A, 1.97. Canada, Green Mountains, Canada, No. 1, size A, 100-lb. sacks, 4.15; 75-lb. sacks, Canada 1s, 2.90@3.00. New stock, market about steady. Florida, 100-lb. sacks, Round Whites, U. S. 1, size A, 5.21@5.26; some 5.13.

SWEET POTATOES—Market dull. South Carolina and Virginia, bushel baskets and Nancy Halls, Puerto Ricans and Nancy Halls, 3.00; U. S. 1, 2.50@2.75, few best, 3.00; ordinary to fair quality and condition, 2.00@2.25, poorer lower.

TOMATOES—Market slightly weaker. Local, home grown, ripes and turning, wrapped, fine and larger, Florida, 5.00@5.50, mostly 5.00; Texas, 5.00@5.50, mostly 5.00; fair quality and condition, 4.50@4.75. Mexican, fair quality and condition, 4.00@4.50; repacks, 10-lb. cartons, 2.50@3.00; 12-pack, 3.00; fair quality, 3.00@3.75; few best, 3.00; fair quality, 2.50@3.25; 25-lb. lugs, 5.00@5.50; fair condition, 4.50.

Commodity Index

New York, April 27.—The Associated Press combined wholesale prices index of 35 commodities today advanced to 108.63; previous day 108.60; week ago, 108.52; month ago, 108.94; year ago, 106.90.

	1945	1944	1943	1942
High	108.87	108.73	107.54	103.23
Low	108.15	106.03	103.43	93.24

(1926 average equals 100.)

Ethics Higher, SEC Reports To Congress

By the Associated Press

The Securities and Exchange Commission reported yesterday to Congress that "a higher standard of ethics in the handling of other people's money" exists as a result of the administration of six statutes entrusted to it since its creation in 1934.

The commission submitted to Congress a 252-page survey of activities in its first decade, ended June 30, 1944.

The statutes are the Securities Act of 1933, Securities Exchange Act of 1934, Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935, Trust Indenture Act of 1939, Investment Company Act of 1940 and Investment Advisers Act of 1940.

"Three now prevails new concepts of fair dealing, of adequate disclosures and of the duties of management and insiders," the report continues. "The general acceptance of these ethical standards by the business community is reflected not alone in the policies and outlook of those subjects to the commission's jurisdiction but . . . in many respects in the practices of businesses not within the jurisdiction of the commission."

The SEC issued more than 2000 orders in its first decade, the report discloses, against which 100 petitions for review were filed. Objections raised in 84 of these were denied by courts, 13 cases are pending and the commission's decision was set aside in the remaining three.

The only original appointee of the five-man commission still serving is Robert E. Healy, 62-year-old former chief counsel to the Federal Trade Commission.

False Reports Laid To Liggett & Myers

Philadelphia, April 27 (AP).—Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co., St. Louis, Mo., and two officers were indicted today in U. S. District Court for "false and misleading statements" in 1941 and 1942 reports filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission and the New York Stock Exchange.

The three-count indictment charged that the company, James W. Andrews, president, and Ben Carroll, vice president and treasurer, "unlawfully, willfully, knowingly and feloniously made and caused to be made . . . false and misleading statements" with respect to material facts required in the reports.

The indictment further charged the defendants with a conspiracy to "conceal a certain secret bonus and profit-sharing arrangement."

Chicago Grain

Chicago, April 27 (AP).—Grain markets rallied after an uncertain beginning today but profit taking appeared on all the hard spots and at the finish most quotations were on the off side, some of them down a cent or more.

At the finish wheat was ⅛ higher to ¾ lower than yesterday's close, May, 1.15. Oats Corn was off ⅝ to up ⅛, May, 68@68⅛. Rye were up ⅝ to down ¼, May, 1.35⅛@1.35⅜. Barley was unchanged to 1¼ lower, May, 1.35@1.36. Barley was off ⅛ to ½; May, 90.

Range follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	1.74⅞	1.74⅞	1.74⅛	1.74⅛
July	1.64⅛	1.64⅛	1.63⅛	1.63⅛
September	1.58⅛	1.58⅛	1.57⅜	1.58⅛
December	1.57¾	1.58⅜	1.56⅞	1.57⅜
Corn—				
May	1.15⅜	1.15⅝	1.14⅜	1.15
July	1.12⅝	1.12⅞	1.11⅜	1.12⅛
September	1.10⅜	1.10⅝	1.10	1.10⅛
December	1.08⅛	1.08⅛	1.07⅜	1.08
Oats—				
May	67	67	65⅞	66
July	60½	61	60	60¾
September	57	57½	56⅜	56⅞
December	57	57¾	56⅝	57
Rye—				
May	1.35½	1.37½	1.35	1.35⅝
July	1.33½	1.35¼	1.33⅝	1.33⅞
September	1.24½	1.25⅛	1.24	1.24½
December	1.24⅝	1.24⅝	1.23¼	1.23¼
Barley—				
May	98¾	98¾	98	98
July	98⅛	98⅛	97⅛	98

Cash Grain

WHEAT—No sales.

CORN—No. 1 yellow, 1.17¾; No. 2 yellow, 1.17½; No. 3 yellow, 1.15½; No. 4 yellow, 1.07; No. 5 yellow, 1.00; sample grade yellow, 75@88; sample grade white, 65.

OATS—No. 1 mixed, 71½; No. 1 heavy, special red, 71½.

BARLEY—Nominal: Malting, 1.10@1.39½; feed, 85@1.04.

FIELD SEED (per 100 lbs.)—Nominal: Timothy, 6.00@6.25; red top, 15.00@16.00; red clover, 31.50; sweet clover, 10.65; alsike, 28.50.

Naval Stores

Savannah, Ga., April 27 (AP).—TURPENTINE—81 cents a gallon; offerings, 25 (50-gal. bbls.); sales, 1250 gallons; receipts, 77 barrels; shipments, 640 barrels; stocks, 13,449 barrels.

ROSIN (100-lb. drums)—Offerings and sales, none; receipts, 174; shipments, none; stocks, 2540.

Quotes unchanged.

Jacksonville, Fla., April 27 (AP).—TURPENTINE—Receipts, 37; shipments, 306; stocks, 28,856.

ROSIN—Receipts, none; shipments, 66; stocks 9021.

Rails, Liquors Spark Active Stock Climb

New York, April 27 (AP).—Investors returned to the buying side of today's stock market and gave a substantial lift to selected rails, liquors, aviations and assorted industrials.

Gains of 1 to 3 points were widely distributed after a moderately active opening. Cashing of profits subsequently intervened and top marks were reduced in the majority of cases at the close. Dealings slowed at intervals but picked up in the final hour and transfers totaled 1,360,000 shares, compared with 1,370,000 Thursday.

WHAT STOCKS DID	Fri.	Thur.
Advances	496	221
Declines	314	537
Unchanged	201	204
Total issues	910	962

The Associated Press 60-stock average was up .3 of a point at 64.7, with the rail and utility composites making new eight-year peaks.

Conspicuous on the upside were Gulf, Mobile & Ohio common and preferred, Illinois Central, Union Pacific, Northern Pacific, Schenley, Distillers Corp., Stewart Warner, Lockheed, Douglas Aircraft, Transcontinental & Western Air, United Air Lines, Northwest Airlines, Dow Chemical, Chrysler, Bethlehem, Consolidated Edison, Sears Roebuck and Owens-Illinois.

Secondary railway bonds achieved further popularity. At Chicago wheat was up ⅛ to off ¾ of a cent a bushel. Cotton was 5 to 20 cents a bale higher.

Ward Directors, Avery Reelected

Chicago, April 27 (AP).—Sewell L. Avery, chairman, and a company slate of 14 other directors of Montgomery Ward & Co. were reelected today as minority stockholders group lost a campaign to elect a director of the Government-seized mail order house.

Avery, whose fight with the War Labor Board over directives issued against the company led to Army seizure in December, topped the ticket in reelection. Stockholders at their annual meeting gave him 3,703,875 votes.

Defeated by overwhelming totals were two resolutions of minority stockholders criticizing the mail order corporation's labor policies and the conduct of the management before and since Army seizure.

SEC Schedules Hearing On North American Plan

Philadelphia, April 27 (AP).—The Securities and Exchange Commission today set May 7 for a hearing on the North American Co.'s plan to sell 700,000 of its 1,420,505 shares of Pacific Gas & Electric Co. common stock.

The sale is to be made by a distribution off the New York Stock Exchange through investment bankers to be chosen by competitive bidding.

Seat Price Up Sharply

New York, April 27 (AP).—Arrangement was made today to sell a New York Stock Exchange seat for $60,000, up $10,000 from the previous transaction. Seats currently are quoted at $58,000 bid and $65,000 asked.

D. C. Securities

The Washington Stock Exchange list is published in full on Tuesday. Thereafter, securities are published only when there are sales or changes in bid and asked quotations. Yesterday's quotations:

After Call

Hecht com, 50 at 21⅛; Wash Gas com, 100 at 27. 40 at 27. 10 at 27.

Lanston Monotype, 10 at 71.

Potomac Loan & Trust Co, 5 at 285.

	Bid.	Asked.
Public Utility Bonds		
Am Tel & Tel conv deb 3s '56	123½	124½
Pot Elec Pow 3¼s '66	108⅛	
Public Utility Stocks		
Amer Tel & Tel (5)	148⅛	
Capital Transit (3.00)	34⅛	35
P & W Steamboat (14)	260	
Wash Gas Lt com (1.50)	26¾	27½
Wash Gas Lt com pfd (5.00)	*108⅛	109½
National Bank		
Washington (6)	145	
Trust Company		
Union Trust Co (3.00)	134	
Miscellaneous Stocks		
Garfinckel com (1.80)	21⅜	22½
Garfin 5½ % cum pfd (1.375)	37½	38½
Hecht com (1.20)	31½	31⅝
Lanston Monotype (4.00)	70	
Mergenthaler Lino (a1.00)	66¼	67¼
Peoples Drug Store (1.60)	38	
Wdwd & Lothrop com (p2.30)	52⅛	

*Ex dividend. †Plus extras. (a) Paid so far this year. (p) Paid in 1944.

New York Bond Prices

By the Associated Press

Total bond sales yesterday, $16,150,000; previous day, $11,940,000; week ago, $12,843,300; year ago, $8,479,500; two years ago, $21,251,200. January 1 to date, $960,886,150; year ago, $1,140,022,900; two years ago, $1,425,661,750.

Dow-Jones Bonds

New York, April 27.—		
40 bonds	107.21	+0.05
10 higher grade rails	113.58	+0.01
10 second grade rails	97.50	+0.10
10 public utilities	104.70	—0.02
10 industrials	108.63	+0.08

Sales in thousands	High	Low	Close
CORPORATION BONDS			
20 Abit P P 5 2030	104¾	104½	104½
15 Am & F P 5 2030	101¾	101¼	101½
7 Am T&T 3¼s '64	108⅞	108⅝	108⅝
13 Am T&T 3 '56	104	103¾	103¾
8 Am Tob 3s '69	103¼	103⅛	103⅛
1 Arm & Co 4½ '70	113	113	113
10 Armour & Co 3s '66	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
162 ACL 4½ '64	107¼	107	107⅛
32 B&O 1st m '48	79⅛	79⅛	79⅛
74 B&O 4s '60	85¾	85½	85½
90 B&O 95 C	79¼	79	79
29 B&O 2000 D	79⅛	79	79
48 B&O 96	69⅝	69	69⅛
108 B&O 5s '60	103¾	103⅛	103⅛
78 B&O 4 '48	99	98⅝	98⅝
21 B&OPLE&WV 4 '51	96⅝	96⅜	96⅜
79 B&O SW 5s '90	99	98⅝	98⅝
13 Bost TC 4 '39	101⅛	101	101
130 Bost Me 4½s '70	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
10 Brk U G 4 '69	81½	81½	81½
50 Buf L&P '97 st	45½	45½	45½
161 BCR&N 5 '34	104⅛	104	104
13 Can P 4 perp	104⅛	104	104
78 Cen G en 5 '44	99	97	99
16 Cen G en 5 '60	103	102¾	103⅛
13 Cen Pac 5 '60	103	103	103
207 CRINJ 5 '97	49¾	47½	47½
812 Chi & A 3 '49	68¾	67½	68¼
187 C & E I 4½s '77	71	70¼	71
25 Chi I & L 5 '63	95	94¾	95⅛
238 C M St P 5 '75	25⅜	24½	24½
947 C M St P 4½ '89 C	117	116¾	112⅝
57 C M St P 4½ '89	89	89	89
21 C M St P 5 '89	89⅛	89	89
160 C & N W 5 '87	69¾	69¾	69¾
24 C R I P 4½ '52 A	69¾	69¾	69¾
296 C R I P 4½ '88	67⅛	66⅞	67
27 C R I & P 4 '34	97½	97½	97½
241 C R I & P 5 '34	97⅝	96⅞	97⅜
6 Childs 5 '57	93¼	93¼	93¼
73 C C C & St L 4½ '77	108	108	108
5 Comwlth Ed 3 '77	106	106	106
27 Del & H 4 '74	112	111½	111½
98 D R G W 5 '55	99⅛	99	99⅛
74 D R G W 5 '55 A	96⅛	96	96⅛
9 Det Ed 3 '70	97¼	96¾	96¾
18 Erie 4½s 2015	99½	98¾	98¾
6 GM&O inc 2015	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛
10 Hud C 5 '62 A	107½	107½	107½
24 H & M inc 5 '57	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛
40 Ill Bell 2¾ '81	106	106	106
10 Ill Bell 5 '55	94¾	94⅛	94⅛
20 I C 4 '53	100	99½	100
111 I C 4 '66	89¼	88⅝	88⅝
104 ICCSL 5 '63 A	95⅛	94⅝	95⅛
49 ICCSL 5 '63	42	39½	41½
30 Int C GN 5 '52	41⅛	39⅜	40⅛
20 Int GN 1st 6 '52	103	103	103
18 Int GN 5 '56 B	79½	79½	79½
18 Int Rt 6 '52	101¾	101¾	101¾
21 Int Rt 6½ '52	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
28 Int T&T 5 '55	108⅛	108	108⅛
76 K C So 5 '50	105⅛	105	105⅛
33 LVNY 4½s '50	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛
44 Leh V 5 2003 st	69¾	69¾	69¾
107 Leh V 4½ 2003	64	63½	63½
282 Leh V 4½ 2003	105¾	104¾	104¾
5 Lorillard 3 '63	104½	104½	104½
8 Lou & A 5 '59	110	110	110
8 Louis & N 3¾ 2003	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
109 M&PAsMaris 4 '91	76¾	75⅛	75⅞
16 M-K-T 1st 4 '90	84	84	84
3 M-K-T adj 4 '90	89	89	89
1181 Mo P 5 '49	97	96⅞	96⅞
120 Mo P 5 '78 O	87	85¾	87
20 Mo P 5 '80 H	87	87	87
173 Mo P 5 '81	49¾	47¾	48⅝
798 Mo P 5 '65	78⅛	77⅛	78⅛
31 Mor & E 3½ 2000	95	95	95
22 Mor & E 3½ 2000	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞
91 NYC 4 2013 A	89	89	89
127 NYC 4 2013	89⅛	89	89⅛
23 NYC Ch & St L 4½ '78	102⅛	102	102⅛
23 NY Edis 3½ '65	106	106	106
23 NY Edis 1st 5 '95	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛
23 NY Gas El L & P 5 '48	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛
23 NY N H & H 4 '56	32½	32½	32½
23 NY N H & H 4 '56	32½	32½	32½
143 NY O & W 4 '92	30⅛	30	30
344 NY W & B 4½ '46	104⅛	104	104⅛
64 Nor I 5 2014	107⅛	107	107⅛
58 Nor P 5 2047	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
2 Nor P 5 2047	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
18 Nor P 4½ 2047	97	97	97
3 Nor P 4 2047	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝
10 Pen P & L 4½ '77	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝
10 Pen P & L 4½ '81	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝
10 Pen RR 4½ '65	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝
10 Pen RR 4½ '81	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝
10 Pen RR 4½ '84	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝
10 Pen RR 4½ '84	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝
10 Pen RR 4½ '84	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝
10 Pen RR 4½ '84	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝
10 Phil Bal & W 5 '41	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
10 Phil Elec 5 '66	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
10 Phil Elec 5 '72

Meat Prober Threatens OPA Fund Tie-up

By Naomi Freilicoff

Unless the Office of Price Administration takes immediate steps to straighten out the Nation's garbled food problem, Congress will "exercise its prerogative against the agency when appropriations come up," Senator Elmer Thomas (D., Okla.) threatened yesterday at the close of a hearing before the Senate Food Investigating Committee of which he is chairman.

Fiscal reprisal will be the last weapon used against the OPA, Thomas told reporters, but will be employed if other means fail. He suggested that the agency might avoid the drastic measure by making voluntary changes in what he described as its ineffectual personnel.

The OPA which came in for sharp criticism at the beginning of the hearing received more at the end when Senator Thomas read into the record a press release in which Eldon C. Shoup, OPA administrator at Boston, asserted that the "attack on price control before the Senate Agriculture Committee represents one of the most vicious pressure group tactics yet undertaken."

Thomas placed the statement into the record commenting "I am surprised at a Federal agency of the standing of OPO attacking the right of its citizens to petition their Congress."

Agency Propaganda Assailed

Senator George A. Wilson (R., Iowa) immediately wanted to know where Federal agencies got the right "to spend money on such things." He proposed that the OPA be asked to bring its records before the committee on the "extent of its propoganda." Thomas replied that he would submit the question to the full committee and that he was "sorry there are not more Senators here."

Testimony given before the committee Thursday by five Washington managers of big packing firms that meat reaching the city was being fairly divided among the firms' customers, was disputed yesterday by M. L. Langford, division manager of Safeway Stores here, before the committee.

Though Langford declined to state that his chain was being discriminated against by the big packers, figures he produced on meat sent by them to the Safeway Stores pointed to that conclusion, and Senator Allen Ellender (D., La.), was quick to deduce: "Evidently the packers didn't treat Safeway fairly as one of its customers."

Figures Compared

These are the percentages of 1941 meat supplies brought to Washington in 1945 according to the testimony of the five packing representatives as compared with the figures that Langford said represents the percentage of 1941 meats sent by them to Safeway in 1945.

Packer	Percentage of normal supply reaching Washington now	Percentage Given Safeway
Swift	75%	19.98%
Cudahy	89	16.93
Kingan	59	2.63
Armour	78.7	40.32
Wilson	80	.25

Because of this dwindling supply, Safeway Stores was forcde to start buying meat in the hoof and to buy slaughtering plants, Langford said.

In the first quarter of 1945, Safeway-owned plants furnished their stores in this city with 2,664,682 pounds of beef while other plants furnished only 631,566 pounds, he said, commenting "If we had not had our own plant, we would have had to close our meat department."

Claims Net Loss

Safeway's loss in the actual slaughter of animals corresponds with that of other packers who have testified before the committee. Langford illustrated the cost of bringing a steer from the range to the meat counter. "Before slaughtering, he is fed 60 days. There is a loss of $4.35 on sale of the steer from feedlot to the slaughterhouse and a loss of $13.84 at wholesale by the slaughterhouse. Shipped from Nebraska to Washington, D. C. and sold at retail, there is a gain of $10.04. That profit against the two earlier losses leaves a net loss on the steer of $8.15."

Tracing higher grade, long-feed steers through the same processes, Langford showed that the loss gets progressively higher. The steer fed for 90 days showed a loss of $11.44 and the steer fed for 120 days a loss of $16.41.

Langford was followed to the witness chair by M. S. Christensen of Oakland, Calif., a vice president of Safeway Stores, who is stationed in Washington to gather "orders and regulations."

Christensen charged that "unrealistic and discriminatory administrative actions taken at the protests of the food industry" have contributed to the present food shortage, and created "glaring inequities under the OPA interpretation of the 'generally fair and equitable' clause of the act." He predicted that unless the Congress corrects the "inequities, abuses and blunders" the whole price-control system faces collapse.

New Program Condemned

Earlier in the hearing, Wilbur La Roe, jr., general counsel of the National Independent Meat Packers Association, criticized the OPA's new program designed to relieve the price squeeze on slaughterers. He said the program would not wipe out the slaughterers' loss and in some instances would increase it, and will "mean less meat for the public."

Motorists Vex Him

Huntington, Ind. (U.P.).—City Fire Chief Ernest Greider was amazed by the necessity to issue a notice requiring private automobile drivers to wait or detour when they find their way blocked by fire equipment. City firemen twice were asked to "move that truck and let me through."

OPA Finds Illicit Meat Cache In Rented Freezing Lockers

Chicago, April 27 (AP).—An OPA drive against locker storage of frozen meat obtained without red points was ordered "put into high gear" today after investigators claimed that most of an estimated 300,000 pounds found stored in the first Chicago locker plant investigated had been illegally acquired.

Marion W. Isbell, Chicago metropolitan director, said he was "astonished at the extent of rationing violation revealed" in the checkup and added: "Our locker plant inspection program will now go into high gear."

The order for a vigorous intensification of the drive came as the OPA started contempt proceedings in Federal Court against the owners of the plant.

Hel din Contempt

At the court hearing, Federal Judge John P. Barnes ordered Rudolph Malz, coowner of Dutch Dairy Food locker plant, taken into custody on charges of contempt of court. The OPA contended Malz and his brother, Eric, denied them permission to examine meat in the various lockers unless they had obtained consent of the patrons—despite an earlier court order for an inspection.

The OPA obtained a Federal court order authorizing the inspection, but the malzes, in their objections, maintained that the investigators were entitled by the court order to inspect only meat in the process of preparation in the cooler and not meat already stored in lockers.

The cache was the largest ever found in this area, the OPA said. The plant has 2000 lockers.

A few cries of "Gestapo" were heard as the squad of OPA investigators came into the plant. A group of locker renters dispersed when Albert Wohlers, a Deputy United States Marshal, announced the agents were backed by a Federal court order.

Food Program Is Evolved for Freed Areas

By Christine Sadler

A joint list of ways to make more food available for liberated countries was agreed upon yesterday by British, American and Canadian representatives after several weeks of meetings here on "the world's toughest relief problem."

No program will be announced until the respective governments have approved or disapproved the various proposals, which are based on a rebalancing of needs against total expected 1945 supplies and which must necessarily make heavy demands on this country, Canada, and Argentina.

Truman Hears Report

Oliver Lyttelton, British Minister of Production, who headed the delegation from his country, reported to President Truman yesterday that the joint meetings have made progress in clearing up ways to supply the critical needs of liberatsd countries but that the situation remains serious with regard to some items, particularly food and transport.

Lyttelton described the President to reporters as having a "complete grasp" of the situation and said he and Col. John Llewellyn, British Food Minister, were returning to London within a few days to lay before Prime Minister Churchill the plans for speeding up relief.

The rapid rate with which countries have been liberated, he said, has caused crisis shortages in coal, transport, food and cotton textiles.

Meat Is Top Shortage

A balance sheet on food made up by the three countries, he said, showed wheat to be in good supply and progress being made with its movement. Among items still short "any way you look at them" he mentioned fats and oils, meat, sugar and some diary products.

Meat ranks top among food shortages, spokesmen for the three countries agreed but among America nofficials there was a division of opinion on just what help could be expected from Argentina, which is now an open source of supply.

One group expressed belief that Argentina all along has been selling to Britain all the food, particularly meat, that she can spare. Another considered the country a comparatively rich "new source of supply." As a result of recent agreements with this country, fuel is now going to Argentina in exchange for linseed and other oil crops. Throughout the war great quantities of linseed have been burned as fuel in the South American country because coal and fuel oils were shut off.

Dairy Subsidy Raised

Lyttelton declared he hoped it would be possible for his country, Canada and the United States to issue a statement shortly dealing with major parts of the relief program.

Meantime, WFA announced an upward revision in dairy production subsidy rate "to encourage the highest practicable level of milk production." The new rates committed the Government to pay farmers approximately $341,000,000 during 1945 compared to $384,000,000 in 1944.

An important feature of the new rate schedule was the increase in butterfat payments directed by Congress in legislation extending the life of the Commodity Credit Corporation, the WFA's banking agency. This is expected to add more butter to the tight national supply.

Other upward revisions in price supports and subsidies have been granted by WFA within the past few days to increase pork and beef poundages.

Christmas 'Lost'

Belmont, Mass. (U.P.).—Lieut. John T. Kirkness wrote his wife how he didn't spend Christmas. Kirkness explained he crossed the international dateline in the Pacific about 20 minutes before midnight December 24, and when he crossed the line, he lost a day, making it December 26.

D. C., East Coast Face Poultry Supply Cut

WFA announced last night that the poultry supply to civilians served by the Delmarva area would be cut more than 1,000,000 pounds weekly by the opening of five new processing plants for the armed forces near Wilmington in the next few weeks.

The rich Delmarva area—comprising much of Delaware, Maryland and Virginia—is chief source of chicken for upper East Coast cities, including Washington.

Army Silences Montgomery Siren Signals

Despite a proclamation issued by the Montgomery County Commissioners this week for all fire sirens in the county to be sounded at 6 p. m. during the San Francisco Conference the sirens will remain silent at that time because the War Department prohibited the plan.

Judge Albert E. Brault, director of Montgomery County OCD yesterday informed the county commissioners that he was notified by Army officials that blowing of sirens except in air raids or drills is against regulations at this time.

The proclamation was adopted by the commissioners upon the recommendation of W. Prescott Allen, president of the Bethesda Kiwanis Club, to call residents to a "moment of prayer" for guidance of the delegates attending the world peace session. Both the commissioners and Allen last night called upon residents, however, to continue the moment of prayer at 6 p. m. even though the sirens will not blow.

Terminating their participation in the clothing collection for war stricken countries, Girl Scouts of 24 troops in the eastern suburban area of Montgomery County will bring their collections to Jessup Blair Community House, Silver Spring, this afternoon for formal presentation to Hogarth Colston, chairman of the drive for the Takoma Park-Silver Spring area.

In connection with the day's work the Scouts will hold a tea from 2 until 5 p. m. at Jesup Blair for their mothers and Scout leaders. Thirteen girls will be attired in costumes representing many of the European countries which will be aided through the clothing gifts.

Mrs. Frank S. Broome is chairman of the tea and Mrs. E. C. Wicktor heads the Girl Scouts clothing drive for the district.

Pugh Gets Nomination

James H. Pugh, Chevy Chase, president of the Montgomery County Bar Association and former State's attorney for the county, has been nominated for vice president from the Sixth Circuit of the Maryland State Bar Association.

Judge Stedman Prescott, Rockville, of the Montgomery County Circuit Court and also former State's attorney has been nominated to serve on the executive council.

Democratic Club Tea

The silver tea sponsored by the Silver Spring Women's Democratic Club which was canceled April 15 because of the death of President Roosevelt has been set for May 6 from 4 until 7 p. m. at the home of Mrs. George W. Eiker, 9147 Sligo Parkway, Silver Spring.

4 Local Cabbies Are Suspended, 2 Indefinitely

Indefinite suspensions of licenses for two local cab drivers who refused to transport passengers to their destinations were approved Thursday by the District Commissioners, who also authorized a 15-day and 10-day suspension for two other hackers.

William A. Davis, Century Cab operator, received an indefinite license suspension for refusing to take a lady passenger directly to the Trailways bus terminal and for using abusive language. A similar penalty went to Francis E. Greer, Diamond Cab driver, who drove a passenger from Union Station to the city Postoffice but refused to carry her on to her destination.

Elmer D. Snook of the Diamond Cab Co. received a 15-day suspension for failing to stop for a lady laden with grocery bundles, while a 10-day suspension went to George W. Anglin, another Diamond Cab operator, for refusing to drive to the Juvenile Court Building.

Lounge, Yes; But Don't Snore

Chicago (AP).—The house committee of a downtown club sent this note to habitues:

"Members are again reminded that the second floor lounge and hall may not be used by those who desire to sleep at noon. Facilities for that purpose are available in the bath department. It is hoped that it will not be necessary to instruct the attendant to awaken those who violate the above rule."

335 Harvard Gold Stars

Cambridge, Mass. (U.P.).—Since the outbreak of World War II, 335 Harvard alumni have been killed in action or in line of duty. The university honor roll now carries 24,476 names.

Truman Sees Schwellenbach And Jackson

By the Associated Press

The capital buzzed again last night with reports of a possible Cabinet shakeup after President Truman played host to two former Senate associates.

The Chief Executive talked with ex-Senator Samuel D. Jackson of Indiana, at the White House and had former Senator Lewis B. Schewellenbach of Washington to breakfast and lunch at Blair House.

Jackson, permanent chairman of the 1944 Democratic convention, has been mentioned as a possibility for various posts, including that of Attorney General.

Schwellenbach was reported in congressional circles to have been asked to come to Washington. His name has figured in speculation on possible choices for both Attorney General and Secretary of Labor. He is now a Federal District judge in his home State.

In Tune, Wallace Reports

Meanwhile, Henry A. Wallace, now Secretary of Commerce and generally regarded as likely to stay in that post as long as he desires, told reporters after talking to Mr. Truman:

"We seem to understand each other perfectly."

Wallace did not comment on the indorsement of President Truman for a second term by a delegation of Pennsylvania Democratic leaders who called at the White House yesterday.

Jackson, who said he asked to see the President to "pay my respects," told reporters he was returning to Indiana tonight after handling some private matters here.

He said "I wouldn't have any idea" when reporters asked whether he was under consideration to replace Attorney General Francis Biddle.

Schwellenbach said he had not discussed any position with Mr. Truman, and that he would "be around for a few days."

Secret Service men were told to permit Schwellenbach to come and go at the White House as he pleased.

Sees Economic Officials

A White House conference described as involving only a discussion of "various economic matters" was held by President Truman today with a group of State, Treasury and other officials.

Those attending were Henry Morgenthau, Treasury Secretary; Joseph C. Grew, acting Secretary of State; William L. Clayton, Assistant Secretary of State; Leo Crowley, Foreign Economics administrator; John J. McCloy, assistant Secretary of War, and Ralph A. Bard, assistant Secretary of the Navy.

President Truman invited the Senate War investigating committee to keep the same watch on its administration as he kept on the Roosevelt Administration when chairman of that committee.

Senator Brewster (R., Me.), a member of the committee that long bore Mr. Truman's name, reported the President's invitation after a White House call.

"I asked him if he thought we should keep the same watchful eye on this Administration as he did on home front war activities of the last one," Brewster told reporters. He added that the President indicated he would welcome such a watch.

Brewster said he told the President that if the latter followed all the advice he laid down when chairman of the committee there would be no doubt of the success of his Administration.

Senator La Follette (P., Wis.), another White House caller, told reporters he simply came "to pay my personal respects and wish him well."

Chicken Sales Above Ceiling Trap Vendor

A chicken vendor was doing a flourishing business right out in the open yesterday in the 1700 block of 20th st. nw. at the flat price of $3.50 each regardless of weight.

Business case to an abrupt halt, however, when a District OPA investigator stepped in, after surreptitiously buying a live hen. Upon weighing the fowl, which came to a little better than 5 pounds, he ruled it exceeded the live poultry ceiling of 37 cents a pound by $1.68.

James A. Kelly of Sunbury, Pa., the vendor, claimed he bought the chickens in Pennsylvania for $3.25 each and was only making a 25-cent profit on each hen, despite the weight of the fowls which ranged from 4 to 8 and 9 pounds. Kelly claimed he lost money on the larger birds, but made it up on the smaller ones.

James Carr, the OPA investigator, told Kelly he was violating OPA regulations by not weighing the fowls for the purchaser at the time of sale, and if he wanted to continue business today, he must have an outside scale and sell by the pound instead of on an "as is" basis.

Kelly told The Post that he had been selling chickens at the same place as a side line for about two weeks. He started with 68 yesterday about 4 p. m. and two hours later about 30 were left in their coops in the open trailer. These, he said, had been reserved for customers and friends.

Today, to conform to OPA regulations, Kelly will sell by the pound at the time of purchase. He produced papers which showed that he had been licensed by the Department of Agriculture as a dealer in hay, and had made deliveries to several nearby institutions.

Investigator Carr said he would turn in his evidence to the OPA enforcement attorney for what action he may decide to take.

The Gentler Sex

By Malvina Lindsay

Where Is the Black Market?

"This meat situation is getting to be something, isn't it? We were down to bologna last night."

"It's the black market. OPA ought to do something."

"I wonder where on earth the black market is. I never see or hear anything of it."

"Me either. But I'm like those Senators—wherever it is, OPA ought to find it. Why, you can't even get chicken any more."

"We had some Sunday, but it almost bankrupted us. Ninety cents a pound!"

"Where on earth did you get it?"

"Some man comes around—he's from the country, I believe."

"But doesn't he have to sell for ceiling prices?"

"I don't know. Anyway I wouldn't dare ask any questions. However, I'm very careful never to take rationed meat without giving my stamps."

"So am I. Of course, Mr. Cleaver, my butcher, is very particular. He really carries it too far, I think. He doesn't even hold back meat for his special customers."

"Well, my butcher always asks for my ration stamps and he charges ceiling prices. But do you know what I think he does? He weighs it wrongly, that is, he tells me it's three pounds and charges me for that much when I can see plainly on the scales it's only two."

"Don't you say anything?"

"Heavens, no! I'm too glad to get it. Anyway I wouldn't insult the man. He's always been so very nice to me, and brings out lamb chops and things from his refrigerator."

"Well I suppose you have to look after No. 1 these days."

"It's not myself. It's my family. I feel I owe it to them to get all the meat I can—legally of course."

"My family just has to have meat. We're all used to it. That's why we eat out so much."

"I was reading where it was especially hard on the people who do heavy labor, and on those with big families of children. I suppose they really ought to have some priority."

"I don't see why. If they can't get enough meat at their stores why don't they eat out? You can get wonderful steaks in some restaurants. A friend of John's from out of town took us all to dinner last week at some place where he knew the manager, and believe it or not—we all had a sirloin steak apiece, even Sister and Junior!"

"Do you suppose it could have been a—a black market place?"

"Oh—I don't think so. Of course, I couldn't say anything. It would have been impolite. And this man would have been hurt if I'd ordered anything else. Anyway, somebody else would have eaten the steaks if we hadn't."

"We had some country sausage the other day."

"No! I haven't seen any for ages."

"We have a friend who knows a farmer down in the country and she goes down every few weeks and brings us back something. Of course we pay for it—and plenty too."

"Don't you have to give ration stamps?"

"Oh no. Not to a farmer. At least, she never says anything about it. Besides if he really was in the black market OPA would do something about him."

"Yes, I suppose so. Though they keep saying they don't have many investigators. By the way, Mrs. Whipple is after me to be a price panel assistant. She says they're needed badly.

"I wouldn't think of doing it! You'd have to go around to all the stores to check prices, and it might be in your own neighborhood and you'd get all the grocers mad at you and then when would you ever get any meat?"

"She says most of the grocers are very cooperative, and that you don't have to snoop around, that you really help them straighten out their problems with the price panel boards."

"I wouldn't take a chance. You've got to stand in with your butcher these days. That's why I overlook a lot of things. Why, I never even look at the ceiling prices in my grocery for fear someone will think I'm snooping."

"Mr. Cleaver has his out in plain view in the light. He's very conscientious. But what good does it do him as long as the OPA let's the black market continue?"

"Well, somebody ought to do something about it. I certainly wish I knew where it was."

Ration Points For Today

APRIL 28, 1945.

SUGAR: Sugar stamp No. 35, good for 5 pounds of sugar, continues usable. Next sugar stamp becomes valid on May 1.

MEATS AND FATS: Red stamps T5 through Z5 and A2 through F2, good for 10 points each, remain valid. This is the last week for use of red stamps T5, U5, V5, W5, X5, which expire April 30. Next red stamps will be validated May 1.

PROCESSED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES: Blue stamps G5 through K5, good for 10 points each, remain usable. This is the last week for the use of G5, H5, J5, K5, which expire April 30. New blue stamps will be validated May 1.

GASOLINE: A-18 coupons, good for four gallons each, are valid until June 21, 1945.

FUEL OIL: Period 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 coupons, good for 10 gallons per unit, are usable throughout the country for the rest of the heating year.

SHOES: Airplane stamps No. 1, 2 and 3 in Book 3 continue valid indefinitely.

Mary Haworth's Mail

appears every day except Saturday in the Women's Pages. Read it tomorrow in Section IV.

Harris & Ewing

MRS. THOMAS D. DAVIES

. . . Uncle gives her in marriage

Firm's Postwar Project: Own Chef in New Office

By Marie McNair

"Everything stops for tea," according to the traditional British custom, and when the war is over that's the way it will be in Judge Clarence Norton Goodwin's law offices.

Just Like British

The firm of Goodwin, Rosenbaum and Meacham will soon have their own building. They've just purchased an old-fashioned house on that block of Connecticut ave., which runs from Lafayette to Farragut Squares.

When Messrs. Goodwin, Rosenbaum and Meacham are installed in their new home they propose to have a chef on duty to cook and serve luncheon and to brew their afternoon tea.

The new home of the law firm is five stories high and it's being painted white with apple-green shutters and trim. Mrs. Goodwin selected the color combination to match, "Apple Green," her home in Lake Forest, Ill.

* * * *

Letters from friends missing Washington:

One from Petrica de Munilla, wife of the former Military Attache of the Cuban Embassy, now in Havana, full of expressions of sentiment for "your wonderful country and the kindness of your people."

Colonel Munilla, the letter informs me, has received the Legion of Merit with the Degree of Officer, awarded him by the late President Roosevelt, and reaching him after his return to Cuba.

Pretty Irene de Danis writes from New York that she is actually on her way to Havana, will be at the Roney Plaza in Miami Beach until Tuesday. With Senor Danis, newly appointed Spanish Consul General in Havana, and her little daughter, Rosalynd, Senora de Danis has been in New York since she left Washington in a state of tearful farewells last Sunday.

To several of her closest friends she left with them a remembrance of her little daughter. It was a piano recording of Rosalynd playing Haydn's "Gypsy Rondo" which the child had made only the day before she left town.

* * * *

Remember blonde and blue-eyed Helene Fortescue who was married to Julian Reynolds in the garden of Twin Oaks, now the Chinese Embassy?

That was almost 10 years ago when the Woodley Road estate was occupied by its owner, Mrs. Charles J. Bell, grandmother of the bride.

In the interval of a year or two when she was first a debutante, then a bride, Helene Fortescue tried out her dramatic talents in the movies and on the stage.

Following her divorce several years ago Helene Reynolds went back to her first love—the theater—and has since been playing small parts but without outstanding success.

Now she has a real chance in a new play, "Too Hot for Maneuvers," which opened in Philadelphia last week, with a cast including among others Lola Montez, Henry Antrim and Lawrence Fletcher.

Hall-Thayer Wedding Read

Miss Mollie Forbes Thayer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Thayer, Jackson, Mich., became the bride last Saturday of Lieut. Peter Arden Hall, USNR, son of Mr. and Mrs. P. Arden Hall, Yorktown Heights, N. Y., in the St. John's Episcopal Church. The Rev. Percy Foster Hall performed the ceremony.

The bride was given in marriage by her father and wore her mother's wedding dress of ivory silk. She carried the family prayer book with white roses and lilies of the valley.

Mrs. J. P. Logan, matron of honor, wore a dusty pink tulle frock and hat.

Harry Hall, USNR, was best man for his brother and ushers were Thomas Matters, Eric Hamp, Lieut. Alvin Hartman, USNR, and Mark Tidd.

A reception followed the ceremony after which the couple left on a wedding trip to Luray, Va. The bride's traveling costume was a yellow raw silk dress and straw hat.

Mrs. Hall attended the University of Michigan, and Lieutenant Hall attended Amherst College. They will live in Washington.

Rosalie Thorne Becomes Bride

St. James Episcopal Church, Georgetown, was the scene yesterday of the marriage of Lieut. (j. g.) Rosalie Thorne, USNR, daughter of Lieut. Col. Henry S. Thorne, New York and Darien, Conn., and Mrs. Franklin Russell Pope, Chicago, to Lieut. H. Dickson McKenna, USNR, son of Maj. and Mrs. William Francis McKenna, Danbury, Conn., formerly of Brooklyn, N. Y. The rector of the church performed the ceremony.

The bride was given in marriage by her father. She was graduated from Vassar in 1940 and is now stationed with the Bureau of Aeronautics in Washington.

Lieutenant McKenna, now stationed in Washington, was graduated from Yale in 1942, where he majored in architecture.

Colonel Thorne, the bride's father, New York regional commander of the Air Technical Service Command, is also a graduate of Yale, class of 1920, as is his father, Dr. Victor C. Thorne, class of 1894.

After a brief honeymoon, the couple will reside in Washington.

When Well Baby Starts to Fret, Maybe He's Just Plain Bored

By Myrtle Meyer Eldred

Any mother, knowing that well, healthy children are notoriously good-natured, would wonder why her child would be cross and fussy. It is pretty certain when this condition exists that the child is either poorly fed or the mother is expecting behavior impossible to a young baby and getting nothing but tears as a result. This seems to be true of Mrs. E. R.

"I have a little boy nearly 9 months old," she writes, "and he really is a darling baby but I cannot seem to keep him quiet and happy. He will sit with his toys for about half an hour and then he starts to whine and cry and will keep it up for hours.

Quiet in Afternoon

"The only time he is good and quiet is when he is out in the afternoon. He is fed five times a day and takes a 2 per cent pasteurized milk without any sweetening. He stopped using a bottle except at his 11 p. m. feeding. He gets two feedings of cereal, one egg, vegetables and fruit. He gets about 6 or 7 ounces of milk with his cereal but won't drink much more. He is a very small eater and leaves quite a bit at each meal. At 8 months he weighed 17¾ pounds. He gets cod liver oil and orange juice daily.

Grow By Being Active

You and every other mother! But you can't expect this of a 9-month-old child—nor of one twice that age. Children grow and develop by being active, not by sitting still. Their span of interest is so short that they need frequent changes of position, of environment and of playthings.

When your boy starts to fuss in his pen take him out and put him in his crib or his high chair for a change. Move him into different rooms, let him be where he can see out of doors or where you are working.

Eloise English, Comdr. Davies Repeat Vows

Metropolitan Memorial Methodist Church was the scene yesterday of the marriage of Lieut. (j.g) Eloise Walker English, USNR, daughter of Mrs. Robert H. English and the late Rear Admiral English, to Lieut. Comdr. Thomas D. Davies, USN, son of Mr. and Mrs. David A. Davies, Cleveland, Ohio. The Rev. Dr. Edward G. Latch performed the ceremony assisted by Capt. W. N. Thomas, USN, Chaplain, U. S. Naval Academy.

The bride, given in marriage by her uncle, Robert H. Walker, wore a white lace gown with fitted bodice, long sleeves and train, and an off-shoulder ruffle of lace. Her long veil was fastened to a coronet of lace and she carried white sweetpeas.

The bride's sister, Miss Cornelia English, was maid of honor, and wore a rose marquisette dress with long sleeves and bouffant skirt and carried pastel sweetpeas.

Robert H. Davies was best man for his brother and ushers were Lieut. Comdr. Guy J. Anderson, USN, Lieut. Comdr. Walter H. Keen, USN, Lieut. Comdr. Eugene P. Rankin, USN, and Joseph L. Walker.

A reception was held at the Kennedy-Warren after which the couple left on a wedding trip to Nassau. On their return they will live in Washington.

Mrs. Davies attended Sweet Briar College and received her commission in the Naval Reserve in March, 1943.

Commander Davies attended the Case School of Applied Science and was graduated from the U. S. Naval Academy in 1937.

Miss Franklin, Fiance Feted By Wallings

Mr. and Mrs. L. Metcalfe Walling were hosts at dinner at their home on Chain Bridge rd. last evening honoring Miss Carol Yates Franklin and her fiance, Lieut. Alexander Rieman Holliday, USNR. Lieutenant Holliday is a brother of Mrs. Walling.

The guests included the bride-elect, her fiance, Mrs. Alexander R. Holliday, mother of the prospective bridegroom, and his sister, Mrs. Wrman Welliver, both of Indianapolis, Ind.; Mrs. Sidney Rogers, New York; Miss Floranne Henderson, a student at Wellesley College; Mrs. E. Brooke Lee, jr., Princeton, N. J., and Lieut. Allen Clowes, USNR, New York.

Also Lieut. William F. Egelhoff, USNR, Norfolk, Va.; Lieut. Gray Colgrove, USNR, San Diego, Calif., and Capt. David J. Laub, AUS, and Lieut. Richard Leighton, USNR, both of Boston, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Aspinwall were also there as were Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Addison, and Mrs. J. Harris Franklin, mother of the bride-elect. Others were Miss Katherine Addison, Miss Hillis Morris, Miss Eileen Erwin and Miss Henriette de Sieyes.

Earlier yesterday, Mrs. Chester Pierce entertained at luncheon at her home in Bell Haven, Alexandria, honoring Miss Franklin and her fiance.

Guests were the Misses Morris, Erwin and Addison, Mrs. David Scull, Mrs. Lee, Mrs. Aspinwall, Mrs. Franklin and Mrs. Rogers.

Moore Home To Be Viewed

Col. and Mrs. Charles Beatty Moore have returned to Alexandria for a spring and summer visit from their legal residence in Texarkana, Tex., and will include their 193-year-old home at 207 Prince st. in the tour of historic Alexandria houses Saturday.

It will be the first time the three-story colonial residence, described as the town house of George William Fairfax of Belvoir, has been opened to the public since April, 1941.

Mrs. Moore has come back to Alexandria to complete work on an illustrated history of the town's famous houses.

Research on her own house has revealed that the land was purchased during the auction of lots at the first meeting of the trustees of Alexandria, July 13, 1749, by Col. William Fairfax of Belvoir on the Potomac, who built the house in 1752. The following year he deeded it to his son, George William Fairfax, friend of George Washington and the future Revolutionary leader's instructor in surveying.

By Dolores Boland

IT'S ABOUT TIME to try this on a plain little turban which no longer seems to do things for you. Wind a band of white or colored grosgrain ribbon around your head and wear your hat over it. Select the color that does most for your eyes.

Star Enters Army Monday:

W. Cooper's Loss to Cards May Serve as N. L. Leveler

By Oscar Fraley

New York, April 27 (U.P.).—Walker Cooper, the raw-boned Missourian ranked as the greatest catcher in the Majors today, goes into the Army Monday and many baseball men believe it may bring the high-flying St. Louis Cardinals back to the rest of the National League field.

There are many reasons why this may be so. Three important ones are his power at the plate, his handling of pitchers and the lack of an outstanding replacement.

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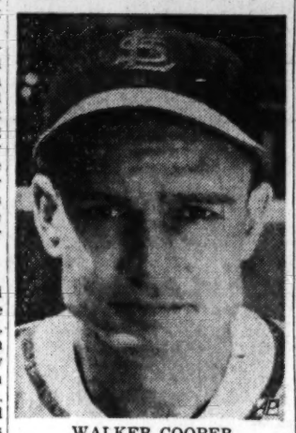


WALKER COOPER

The Cards lost a lot of their batting punch when Stan Musial and Danny Litwhiler were tapped on the shoulder by Uncle Sam. Musial clubbed the ball at a .347 clip last season and Litwhiler, while hitting only .264, was a tough man for rival hurlers when the chips were down. Walker is a third strike, for he hit .317 last season as the Cards romped to their third consecutive pennant and second world title over that stretch.

Strong on Defense

But the big guy will be missed particularly on defense. He came up to the Cards at the end of 1940, played irregularly in '41 and then outsted the better-than-fair Mickey Owen behind the plate. Since then he has been the regular backstop, a sort of fellow who laughs and refuses to budge when a man comes in from third with his spikes flashing.

He has been particularly adept in handling the hurlers, especially Brother Mort, the fireball ace of the Cards mound corps. Mort was just doing average when Walker took over as regular catcher. And in those three years, Mort bloomed suddenly into a pitcher who led the league with 22 and 21 wins in the respective seasons of 1942 and 1943 and added another 22 last season. Looking past the batter at the confident brother behind the mask had much to do with Big Mort's added success.

It was the same way with the other pitchers. The sight of that big target coaxing them along imparted much of the confidence and resultant success of the ever-blooming Cardinal rookies.

O'Dea to Replace Cooper

Chief Cardinal hope to replace Walker is Ken O'Dea, the 32-year-old traveler who is serving his fifteenth year in organized ball and has been strictly a relief catcher since he broke in with the Chicago Cubs in 1935. O'Dea then journeyed to the Giants and finally to the Cards in 1942 but never has appeared in more than 86 games a season during his 10-year tenure in the majors.

Back of O'Dea the Redbirds have Del Rice, 22-year-old rookie up from Rochester, and Bob Keely, the bull pen catcher who appeared in one game last year. Rice is big and has a strong arm but as of now lacks the polish and savvy necessary to handle the rough games.

It's a situation similar to that faced last year by the Yankees. They had lost much of the power in 1943 that earlier had the other clubs crying "Break Up The Yankees." But the ystill went on to win the pennant and the series—on the home run of Veteran Catcher Bill Dickey. But it was a different ball club last season without Big Bill, and the Yanks finally were down to—and behind—the league.

The Cards may not lose without Walker Cooper. But there is no arguing with the fact that his loss will make it a lot tougher for the Cards to win.

Richmond Gets Bucky Jacobs

Richmond, Va., April 27 (AP).—Richmond professional baseball fans were cheered today by the announcement that Newton (Bucky) Jacobs, 31-year-old righthanded pitcher, had been optioned to Richmond again this year by Chattanooga Lookouts, of the Southern Association.

Jacobs, who advanced direct from the University of Richmond campus in 1937 to the Washington Nats, hurled on a part-time basis for the Colts last year. His record of 14 victories against 6 defeats was the best chalked up by a Richmand chunker when the 1944 campaign terminated.

Bucky participated in 21 contests last year. He started and finished 17 of the mound pobs and pitched a total of 180 innings. In posting an 3.05 earned-run average, the former Spider no-hit pitcher fanned 81 batters and walked only 36. Sixty-one of the 87 runs garnered off his deliveries were earned.

Devitt's Deitz Blanks W.-L., 2 to 0

With Devitt's Jim Deitz turning in an eight-inning three-hitter, the Prepmen defeated Washington-Lee High, 2-0, yesterday on the East Elipse.

Devitt	000 000 02—2
Washington-Lee	000 000 00—0

Deitz and Goettling; Carney and Harvey, Johnson.

Coolidge Nine Scores, 8 to 3, Over Western

Coolidge High's Colts, who aren't supposed to have any batting power to speak of, lashed out the season's biggest one-inning rally in Interhigh competition yesterday when they scored eight runs in the third frame to knock off Western's Red Raiders, 8-3, at Coolidge.

A crowd of 1500 saw the Colts chalk up their second straight league victory and remain in a tie with Eastern for first place. It was Western's second defeat. The Red Raiders are defending loop champions.

Buck (Bobo) Henry polished off the champions in easy fashion, allowing six well scattered hits, while the Colts rapped Gene (Dewdrop) Gould, 1944 all-high, for 10 safeties. Henry's much talked about fast ball blazed past 10 Red Raiders.

The Colts began to look like the usual no punch team for the first couple of frames, but new life was added in the third and their bats struck to the tune of six hits, including triples by Eddie Balderson and Bill (Power) Lake, and the runs were coming in so fast Coach Arnie Neer sent the official scorer to the plate to count 'em as they went by.

Western finally settled down, however, but only after the Colts had batted around 1½ times. The Raiders scored two runs in the next frame and their final in the fifth.

Western	000	210	0	—3	6	1
Coolidge	008	000	x	8	10	3

Gould and Cavanaugh; Henry and King.

Richmond Nine Faces Real Test in Virginia Today

Richmond, Va., April 27 (AP).—The University of Richmond and the University of Virginia's baseball teams are scheduled to play tomorrow at Charlottesville and the game will provide the first real competition this season for Coach Mac Pitt's Spiders.

Here's how the records stand for the two teams so far:

Richmond's Spiders dropped Randolph-Macon 14-1 in the season's opener and then defeated Medical College of Virginia twice, 10-1 and 21-1, and Hampden Sydney 18-2.

The Cavaliers, unable to play Navy on Wednesday because of wet grounds, won from Bridgewater College 20-7 and Woodrow Wilson Army Hospital, 8-5. They lost to Virginia Tech 3-1 in an 11-inning contest.

When Virginia and Richmond played last spring the Cavaliers won at Charlottesville 2-0 and the Spiders took the game at Richmond 9-0.

Righthander Daniel Ramer, who has gotten six hits in 12 times at bat and has won three games, probably will get the pitching assignment for Richmond. Ramer has fanned 27 batters in 26 innings and walked 12 men.

Among other collegiate baseball contests on the program for the remainder of the week are Virginia Tech at Hampden Sydney today and Medical College at Randolph-Macon tomorrow.

Gaithersburg Nine Beats Sherwood, 27-6

Gaithersburg High's nine pummeled Sherwood, 27-6, yesterday at Gaithersburg in an Upper Montgomery County League game.

Sherwood	1	0	0	1	0	2	2—	6	9	11
Gaithersburg	4	3	0	6	1	11	x—27	20	5	

Shibe and Benson; Downs, Unglesbee, Campbell and Frenzel.

Around the Circuit

Mickey Livingston, of the Cubs, and Bobby Estalella, of the Athletics, both former Nats, slammed out triples yesterday . . . while chalking up a 2-1 triumph for the Reds, Johnny (Hippedy) Hopp walloped two of 'em . . . In addition to driving in both runs for the Reds with a single and double, Dain Clay, Redleg outfielder, helped himself to a third safety and stole a base, completing a very profitable day . . . also in the Red-Card game two unassisted double plays were pulled, one by George (Whitey Kurowski, Card third sacker, and one by (Moose) McCormick, Red first base guardian . . . Augie Galan, Dodger first sacker, who hit over .300 last year and who was away to a bad start this season, is beginning to find his batting eye, getting two for four off Bill Voiselle yesterday . . . Benny Steiner's hitting streak was snapped yesterday as Russ Christopher threw a six-hitter at the Bosox as he gave the Bean Town boys their eighth straight loss, but Benny continued to perform perfectly in the field, handling five chances, starting one double-play and taking part in another . . . Phil Weintraub, Giant first sacker, who has been hitting harder than ever this spring, went for the collar in five visits to the plate yesterday against Dodger hurlers Curt Davis and Leroy Pfund.

Nats' Fifth-Inning Spree Beats Yanks, 6-4

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Eastern's Paul Sheaffer Hurls No-Hit Game

Central's Goff Allows 2 Hits; Beaten, 1-0

Chunky Paul Sheaffer, 16-year-old Eastern southpow, pitched his way into Washington's high school Hall o Fame yesterday as he set down Central's Vikings with no hits to win, 1-0, at Eastern.

It was fortunate for the undefeated Ramblers that Sheaffer was in such top form, for his rival hurler, Willie Goff, turned in a two-hitter.

Eastern scored the only run of the game—an unearned run—in the third frame when Johnny Koustenis bobbled Ralph Spicer's hard hit grounder. Then, after Spicer had gotten around to third on a stolen base and a passed ball, Sonny Settle looped a single to left to score him.

Sheaffer, recovering from a recent appendectomy, took advantage of a brisk tail-wind that blew in at intervals from certerfield to strike out 10 Centralites over the seven inning route. And his almost-perfect control faltered temporarily only after two were out in the final stanza, when he passed Carl Goodiel. The only other Viking to get on was Pete Lerario, on Walt Kirk's error in the second. Only four balls were hit out of the infield by Central.

Goff, Central's hard luck right hander, fanned four and walked only one as he dropped his second game of the season by one run.

Central	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	0		
Eastern	0	0	1	0	0	0	x—	1		

Goff and Ofano; Sheaffer and Glover.

Rough Riders' Nine Beats Indians, 5 to 4

Climaxing a seventh-inning rally with a squeeze play, Roosevelt's Rough Riders eked out a 5-4 victory over Anacostia's Indians yesterday at Anacostia.

Elliott Bushlow led off the final stanza for the Riders by drawing a base on balls. He stole second and was sacrificed to third. Catcher Lou Limber then dragged a perfect bunt by the pitcher to score Bushlow with the winning run.

Carl Comer paced the victor's batting attack with two singles in three times up.

Bob Walters went the route for the Riders to hang up his first interhigh win of the season.

13 Navy Teams Play Today, Nine at Home

Annapolis, April 27 (AP).—Thirteen Navy athletic teams will be in action tomorrow, nine participating a top-heavy program at the United States Naval Academy and four away from the home base.

Its pace halted, temporarily, by rain Wednesday, the Navy baseball team will oppose Pennsylvania State College on the Annapolis diamond, scene of seven straight Middie triumphs this spring.

Still smarting from an 8-7 upset by Johns Hopkins of Baltimore a wek ago, the Middie lacrosse team journeys to State College, Pa., for a contest with Penn State.

Both the Varsity and Junior Varsity crews open their 1945 season tomorrow at Boston, racing against Massachusetts Institute of Technology. At New London, Conn., the Tar sailing squad will compete for the first time this season with the United States Coast Guard Academy.

Baltimore Institute returns to Annapolis for a second golf match with the Middie linksmen and the Plebe golfers test a squad from Baltimore Polytechnic Institute.

Unbeaten in three previous starts, Navy's tennis club will encounter the racquet wielders from the University of North Carolina on the Navy courts. The Plebe tennis team will entertain Baltimore City College.

Rounding out the day's program at the Academy, the Plebe baseball team will play Baltimore City College, the Jayvee nine engages Central High School of Washington, the Plebe Lacrossmen face Severn School of Severna Park, and the Junior Varsity stickmen clash with Baltimore Polytechnic Institute.

Nats' Box Score

WASHINGTON	AB.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Case, rf.	5	0	1	2	0	0
Myatt, 2b.	5	2	3	2	3	0
Kuhel, 1b.	5	0	2	4	0	0
Binks, rf.	5	0	2	4	1	0
Clift, 3b.	3	0	1	2	2	2
Torres, ss.	4	0	0	1	1	0
Powell, lf.	5	2	2	5	0	0
Evans, c.	3	1	2	6	0	1
Haefner, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	37	6	14	27	6	4
NEW YORK	AB.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
§Sirweiss, 2b.	4	0	0	3	1	2
Stainback, rf.	5	0	1	2	0	0
Martin, lf.	4	0	2	2	0	0
Lindell, cf.	5	0	1	1	0	0
Etten, 1b.	5	0	0	9	0	0
Buzas, ss.	4	2	2	1	2	0
Savage, 3b.	4	0	1	2	4	0
Garbark, c.	4	1	1	9	2	0
Berens, p.	1	0	0	1	0	0
Heicombe, p.	1	0	0	0	1	0
‡Grimes	1	0	0	0	0	0
Zuber, p.	1	0	0	0	0	0
†Crosetti	1	1	1	0	0	0
Turner, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	37	4	9	27	15	2

*Batted for Holcombe in sixth.
†Batted for Zuber in eighth.
‡‡Sirweiss awarded first on catcher's interference in fifth.

WASHINGTON	0	0	0	1	3	1	1	0	0—	6
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3—	4

Runs batted in—Myatt (2), Kuhel, Evans, Garbark, Binks, Crosetti (3). Two-base hit—Myatt. Three-base hit—Sirweiss. Homerun—Crosetti. Stolen bases—Myatt (3), Kuhel, Binks. Sacrifice—Haefner. Double plays—Torres to Myatt to Kuhel, Savage to Sirweiss to Etten, Binks to Kuhel, Holcombe to Buzas to Etten to Garbark, Buzas to Sirweiss to Etten. Left on bases—Washington, 10; New York, 13. Base on balls—Off Haefner, 6; off Berens, 3; off Zuber, 1; off Turner, 1. Struck out—By Berens, 4; by Zuber, 1; by Haefner, 6. Hits—Off Berens, 7 in 4⅓ innings; off Holcombe, 2 in 1⅔ innings; off Zuber, 3 in 2 innings; off Turner, 2 in 1 inning. Losing pitcher—Berens. Umpires—Grieve, Rommel, Pipgras and Weafer. Time of game—2:05. Attendance, 2089 paid.

Heusser Checks Cards As Reds Score, 2 to 1

Cincinnati, April 27 (AP).—Dain Clay's timely hitting and big Ed Huesser's four-hit hurling today gave Cincinnati's Reds a 2-1 victory over the world champion St. Louis Cardinals before 1064 shivering fans.

Clay, sophomore centerfielder, singled in Kermit Wahl who had walked in the fifth, and doubled his pitcher home in the seventh after Heusser had forced Joe Just.

The Cards drew first blood when one away as the game opened, Johnny Hopp singled to right, was safe at second on Wahl's muff of Just's effort to thrgawt a steal, then scored as Ray Sanders edged a single over the keystone sack.

The Cards came to town without the services of either Mort or Walker Cooper, recently involved with the management in a salary dispute. Walker, the team captain, stayed home to await a call from the Army, and Mort did not make the trip. Nor did he give any reason.

But, said Manager Billy Southworth, "that makes no difference in our plans."

St. Louis	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1	4	0
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0x	—2	8	1

Wilks and O'Dea, Heusser and Just.

Cubs' Derringer Spanks Chicubs, 7-3

Chicago, April 27 (AP).—The Chicago Cubs made the most of loose Pittsburgh play to spank the Pirates, 7-3, today for their fifth straight victory and Big Paul Derringe'rs third successive mound triumph.

Derringer yielded eight hits, one more than the Cubs collected off three Pirate hurlers, but was handed a 4-0 lead in the opening frame when Outfielder John Barrett lost Don Johnson's fly in the sun for a three-run error.

Victim of all four Pirates miscues was Truett "Rip" Sewell, who allowed four hits in four innings and was charged with the loss.

Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	—3	8	4
Chicago	4	0	0	2	1	0	0	0x	—7	7	1

Sewell, Cuccurullo (5), Rescigno (7) and Lopez; Derringer and Livingston. Loser—Sewell.

Phils' Mott Inducted

Philadelphia, April 27 (U.P.).—Rookie Infielder Bitsy Mott of the Philadelphia Phillies was inducted into the Navy today.

Mott, who hails from Tampa, Fla., played with Utica of the Eastern League in 1944.

An Old American Custom for Two American Generals

Signal Corps Photo

Maj. Gen. Gilbert E. Cheves, left, commanding general, Services of Supply, China theater, and Maj. Gen. Claire L. Chennault, commanding general, U. S. Army Fourteenth Air Force, observe a typically American custom to open their softball battle somewhere in China. General Chennault pitched for the "Flying Tigers," while General Cheves held down first base for the opposing Army Hospital Officers team. Final score: Flying Tigers, 12; Hospital Officers, 3.

Bill Voiselle, Giants Blank Dodgers, 5 to 0

Brooklyn, April 27 (AP).—Bill Voiselle, ace right-hander of the New York Giants, registered his third straight victory of the season, his second over the Dodgers, as Mell Ott's first placers defeated Brooklyn today, 5-0.

Ott hit his third home run of the campaign in the sixth inning, but it was Steve Filipowicz, who followed the manager with another circuit clout in the same inning, who starred at bat for the victors with four hits. Besides his homer, the former Fordham football hero bashed two doubles and a single and drove in three runs.

Curt Davis started for the Dodgers and lasted seven innings, giving up four runs and 10 hits.

New York	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	1—	5	12	0
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	0	8	3

Voiselle and Lombardi; Davis, Pfund (8) and Owen. Loser—Davis. Homers—For New York, Ott and Filipowicz, 6th.

Philadelphia at Boston, postponed, cold weather.

Condition Stressed By Gannon, Sweeney

Frank Sweeney and Joe Gannon, Washington's own fistic prodigies who clash Monday night at Griffith Stadium in their long awited meeting, will go into the bout in the greatest condition of their lives, it was plainly evident last night as each finished tough workouts in preparation for their own little "world series."

Sweeney, who had sought the services of the veteran Billy Edwards only to have Gannon beat him to the punch by signing up the popular "El Kadir," worked out in Alexandria, where Naaman Massey, coach of St. Mary's Boys' Club, assisted Manager Lou Jameson in getting the Southeast Powerhouse into shape.

Over in the Apollo Gym in Northeast, Gannon went through his drills under the watchful eyes of Manager Billy Blake and Edwards. Today, both windup hard work and Sunday only light exercises are prescribed for both.

Two Serious Youngsters

If the championship of the world were at stake rather than the friendly but deadly serious rivalry between the two 18-year-old youngsters who both won National AAU championships last year and are undefeated in their short pro careers to date, neither could train harder nor with more seriousness.

Under Edwards, Gannon has been doing plenty of road work in the early morning hours. So has Sweeney under Jameson and Massey. Both have been boxing viciously and going through all the motions a fighter does when preparing for a bout as if their lives depended on it. Regardless of the outcome, neither can blame poor condition if he loses.

Sweeney, who scaled 163, when he defeated Nick Manfredo last week at Turner's Arena, must come in at 158, give or take a pound, which he is expected to do without too much trouble. Gannon, who was winning the National AAU welterweight championship while Frank was taking the middleweight diadem, tips the scales at 152. Sweeney weighed an even 160 yesterday.

Interest Mounting

Indications of one of the largest crowds to see a fight here were hinted yesterday by Matchmaker Gabe Menendez, who confidently expects close to 10,000 fans and between $15,000 and $25,000 gross gate. Reservations have begun to pour in as fans continued to argue the merits of the relative chances of the boxer Gannon and the slugger Sweeney.

The two youngsters, both barely 18, and graduates of The Washington Post-DCAAU Battle of Belts cahmpionships, and are undefeated to date, Sweeney winning 13 straight, 10 by kayoes, and Gannon nine mostly on decisions.

It may be Sweeney's farewell appearance for the duration. A day or two following his date with his home town rival and pal he reports to the Army for induction.

Ty Cobb to Manage Esquire's Western Nine

Chicago, April 27 (AP).—Ty Cobb, one of baseball's greats who retired in 1928, is going to don a uniform this season—but not to play.

Cobb, who holds a lifetime batting average of .357, today was named by Director James W. Crossett as coach of the West team in the Esquire All-American boys game to be played in New York's Polo Grounds this summer. The East team won last year's game.

Bosox Drop 8th Straight, Bow to Macks

Philadelphia, April 27 (AP).—The Boston Red Sox ran afoul of the masterful right arm of Russ Christopher today and dropped their eight straight, 5-3, to the Philadelphia Athletics.

It was Big Russ' third successive victory.

A flock of errors almost ruined Christopher's six-hit performance as the Sox came from behind to knot the score 3-3 in the seventh.

But the A's snapped back quickly, scoring once in the last half of the seventh on Charley Metro's single—his first safe blow of the year—and Bobby Estalella's three-base blow. Metro doubled in the eighth to score Joe Burns with the A's final tally.

Boston	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—	3	6	1
Philadelphia	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	2x	—5	11	3

O'Neill, Hausmann (2), Barrett (7) and Garbark; Christopher and Hayes.

Army Lacrossemen Meet Hopkins

Baltimore, April 27 (AP).—Army's lacrosse team, boasting six men who played against the Johns Hopkins University Lacross Club last year, will clash again tomorrow with Hopkins at Homewood Field.

The game is first of two skirmishes here with the service academies. Navy is listed on May 12.

Bob Harmon, formerly of Loyola College, also played against the clubmen last year, but is now nursing an injury. But with Bill Stites and Dick Groves present, the Cadets still have plenty of scoring power.

Army began its season last week with an impressive 19-7 win over Swarthmore, while Hopkins was downing Navy in a hardfought 8-7 test.

The Majors

AMERICAN LEAGUE	W.	L.	Pct.	GB.
Chicago	5	0	1.000	
Philadelphia	6	2	.750	½
Detroit	4	2	.667	1
WASHINGTON	4	2	.625	1½
New York	5	3	.625	1½
St. Louis	2	5	.286	4
Cleveland	1	5	.167	4½
Boston	0	8	.000	6½

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS

WASHINGTON, 6; New York, 4.
Philadelphia, 5; Boston, 3.
Detroit at Cleveland, cold.
(Only games scheduled.)

TODAY'S GAMES

WASHINGTON AT NEW YORK
Pierotti (1-0) vs. Benham (0-1).
CHICAGO AT ST. LOUIS
Lee (1-0) vs. Hollingsworth (0-1).
DETROIT AT CLEVELAND
Benton (1-0) vs. Bagby (0-1).
BOSTON AT PHILADELPHIA
Cecil (0-2) vs. Newsom (1-1) or Black (1-0).

NATIONAL LEAGUE	W.	L.	Pct.	GB.
New York	8	2	.800	
Chicago	7	2	.750	½
St. Louis	3	3	.500	3
Boston	4	4	.500	3
Cincinnati	4	4	.500	3
Brooklyn	3	5	.375	4
Pittsburgh	2	6	.250	5
Philadelphia	2	6	.250	5

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS

New York, 5; Brooklyn, 0.
Cincinnati, 2; St. Louis, 1.
Chicago, 7; Pittsburgh, 3.
Philadelphia at Boston, rain.

TODAY'S GAMES

NEW YORK AT BROOKLYN
Munge (0-1) vs. Chapman (0-2).
PHILADELPHIA AT BOSTON
Sproull (0-1) vs. C. Barrett (0-1).
PITTSBURGH AT CHICAGO
Butcher (1-0) vs. Wyse (0-1).
ST. LOUIS AT CINCINNATI
Donnelly (0-0) vs. Carter (0-1).

Lidman Scores By 10 Yards in Penn Relays

Philadelphia, April 27 (AP).—Haaman Lidman, the speedy Swedish hurler, breezed to an easy victory in the first outdoor race of his American tour at the Penn Relays today. Lidman wasn't extended as he won the invitation 120-yard high hurdles by a 10-yard margin over Leland Christensen of Army in 14.4 seconds, one tenth of a second slower than the relay carnival record.

Off to a slow start, Lidman took the lead at the third barrier and increased it with every stride. Christensen barely beat out Morris Wilson of Delaware State with two other West Point Cadets, Andy Lamar and Fred Hartwig bringing up the rear.

Cadet Robert Conor of the United States Military Academy won the 400-meter hurdles.

The race was decided on a time basis and Conor took the first heat in 55.2 seconds as compared to 56.4 for Pvt. Hubert Gates of Langley Field, Va., who took the second after Army's ace, Jerry Morrow, fell over the next-to-last hurdle.

Gates took second place in the final standing with Morrow third and Wilbur Ross of Morgan State College fourth.

A veteran quartet representing the United States Coast Guard of New York, dethroned New York University as college quarter mile relay champion when Herb Thompson, running anchor, beat out Millard Parker of the Violets by about a yard. Eulace Peacock, Homer Gillis and James McCray ran the first three legs for the Coast Guard. Army ran a bad last after its second man, Robert Woods, dropped the baton. The winning time was 43.3.

Mercersburg (Pa.), Academy, took the preparatory school quarter mile relay in 45.2, and a starring anchor leg by Bill Mathis gave Cardozo of Washington, D. C., the high school 440 title over Bishop Loughlin High of New York. Mathis came up to win by a few inches in 44.3.

400-METER HURDLES (trial heats)—First heat, won by Robert Conor (U. S. Military Academy); second, Wilbur Ross (Morgan State); third, Lieut. Harry March (Lee Field, Fla.); fourth, J. J. Anderson (U. S. Military Academy). 0:55.2. Second heat, won by Pvt. Hubert Gates (Langley Field, Va.); second, Jerry Morrow (U. S. Military Academy); third, Ensign Walter Welsch; fourth, Morton Kunstler (Brooklyn College). Time, 0:56.4. Finis (decided on time basis, won by Robert Conor (U. S. Military Academy); second, Pvt. Hubert Gates (Langley Field); third, Jerry Morrow (U. S. Military Academy); fourth, Wilbur Ross (Morgan State). Time, 0:55.2.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL QUARTER-MILE RELAY (final)—Won by Mercersburg (Bayles, Struthers, Grace, Black); second, La Salle Military); third, Seton Hall; fourth, Bordentown Military. Time, 0:45.2.

HIGH SCHOOL QUARTER-MILE RELAY (Final)—Won by Cardozo, Washington, D. C. (Turner, Cosby, McCaskill, Mathis); second, Bishop Loughlin, Brooklyn; third, Boys High, Brooklyn; fourth, Mountain Lakes, N. J. Time, 0:44.3.

COLLEGE QUARTER-MILE RELAY (Final) Won by U. S. Coast Guard (Peacock, Gillis, McCray, Thompson); second, New York University; third, Morgan State; fourth, U. S. Military Academy. Time, 0:43.2.

SHOT PUT—Won by Edward Quirk, Missouri, 51 feet 4 inches; second, Felix Blanchard, U. S. Military Academy, 50 feet 3½ inches; third, Obie Palmer, U. S. Navy, Portsmouth Depot, 49 feet 8¾ inches; fourth, Ralph Davis, U. S. Military Academy, 48 feet 1½ inches.

DISCUS THROW—Won by Specialist 2/c Fortuna E. Gorden, Camp Peary, Va., 155 feet ⅜ inch; second, W. E. McBrairney, Virginia, 130 feet 8 inches; third, Staff Sergt. David Schrader, Hunter Field, Ga., Army Air Base, 137 feet ⅝ inch; fourth, B. Whitlatch, Virginia, 136 feet 3½ inches.

DISTANCE COLLEGE MEDLEY RELAY CHAMPIONSHIP OF AMERICA—Won by Michigan (Orval Johnson, Robert Thomason, Archie Parsons, Robert Hume); second, New York University; third, Villanova; fourth, Columbia. Time, 10:35.2.

MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES COLLEGIATE A. A. ONE-MILE RELAY CHAMPIONSHIP—Won by Ursinus (Farnsworth, Hiff, Webster, Deemer); second, Swarthmore; third, Franklin and Marshall; fourth, Rutgers. Time, 3:33.9.

INVITATION 120-YARD HIGH HURDLES—Won by Haakan Lidman, Sweden; second, Leland D. Christensen, U. S. Military Academy; third, Morris Wilson, Delaware State; fourth, Andrew Lamar, U. S. Military Academy. Time, 0:14.4.

Myatt Gets 4 Hits, Steals Three Bases

By Walter Haight
Post Staff Writer

New York, April 27.—Your Nats ha dto do something to keep warm on this frigid Gotham day. They couldn't field, so they hit. They didn't set the world on fire with their bats, but when the smoke cleared the scoreboard read: Washington, 6; Neaw York, 4. Our side spanked 14 hits off four Yankee pitchers, an accomplishment win, lose or draw, but they just managed to sneak to the pay-off wire ahead of growing New York attack.

Mickey Haefner turnedthe tables on Floyd Bevens, who beat him opening day in Washington, the Nats pounding the right-hander all over the lot an dout of the box in their big fifth inning.

Frank Crosetti, as a pinch hitter, struck the large blow for the Yankees and put them back in the ball game in the eighth with a home run smash into the left field stand, scoring two runners ahead of him. When George Stirnweiss followed with a triple it looked like curtains for Haefner but the pint-sized fellow came through and halted the attack.

Yanks Rally in Ninth Snuffed

In the ninth, the Yankees filled the bases for the third time during the afternoon and failed to score. In fact they left 13 men on bases during the ball game.

George Myatt was the batting star from the Nats. He pounded out four hits, stole three bases and knocked in two runs while scoring twice himself.

The Nats' defense went haywire again on the left side of the infield. However, the club came through with three double plays. The Yankees also were loose afield but managed to turn in two twin killings.

For eight innings the game was all Washington. A walk to Myatt, his stead of second and a single through third by Kuhel produced this first run in the fourth. In the fifth, business was better as three runs were chalked up.

Powell Starts Rally

Powell opened the big frame with a single over third and, with the hit-and-run on, Evans singled to right, sending Powell to third. Haefner walked to fill the bases and then Case fouled to Etten. However, Myatt scorched a single to left and Powell and Evans scored. Kuhel followed with a single to right, scoring Haefner.

Manager Joe McCarthy caught on by this time and yanked Bevens in favor of Ken Holcombe and he stopped the rally, the unique way. Binks bounced the ball back at the pitcher who threw to Buzas to catch Kuhel going into second. However, his try for a double play at first failed. Myatt tried to score on the play but Etten tossed to Garbark and Myatt was out at the plate.

The Nats made it 5-0 on a two-base error by Stirnweiss and a long single by Evans in their half of the sixth and the Yankees got this one back, also unearned, in their half on Buzas' single, Clift's error and a long fly.

Nats Score Final in Seventh

Our sid emade its final run in the seventh o nMyatt's double and Binks' single. Then the Yankees came in to set the stage for Crosetti's pinch homer. Buzas' single and a walk to Garbark brought the veteran infielder to the plate. You know where he knocked the ball.

Beside Bevens and Holcomb, the Yankes used Pitchers Bill Zuber and Jim Turner. They all looked alike to our sluggers. Don't smile, when you read that either.

BETWEEN INNINGS—Nick Etten kicked long and loudly in protest when the Ump ruled Myatt had not been picked off first in the opening frame. . . . Kuhel made a nice pick-up on the second out ball of the Nats' first-inning double play. . . . I thought I was around the race tracks again before the game when coffee was served by Stevens. . . . Case appeared to have stolen second in the third but Umpire Pipgras was right on top of the play. . . . Some 2500 kids were doing a pack of rooting for the Yanks. . . They got their tickets by bringing seven pounds of old clothing for the drive. . . . The Yanks had the hit-and-run on in the third and Binks easily doubled Stirnweiss at first on Stainback's drive t oright. . . . Binks seems to catch everything but he gives the Washington fans many an anxious moment. . . . Al Evans was struck on the finger by Stirnweiss' bat in the fifth, but stayed in action. . . . Stirnweiss made a double error on Powell's roller in the sixth. . . . He fumbled and then threw wild to first, Powell taking second. . . . Mayor La Guardia was at the game. . . . He had better quit chasing fire engines, he looks like he needs sleep. . . . Al Schacht, of baseball comedy fame, also was on hand. . . . Myatt did it again. . . . The Yanks' outfield played in and he hammered over Lindell's head in center for a double. . . . Peewee Pieretti will face Ernie Bonham in tomorrow's game. . . . Dutch Leonard and Roger Wolff are slated to do the Washington pitching in Sunday's double header.

Lynchburg Nine Wins

Lynchburg, Va., April 27 (AP).—Tallying five runs on only two safeties in the fourth inning, the Lynchburg College baseball team yesterday won its first game of the season, a 10 to 8 triumph over the Eagles of Bridgewater College.

Nelson B. Bell About the Showshops

Bafflement Piles Up In 'Unseen,' at Capitol; Spike Jones on Stage

FOR MOST OF ITS LENGTH, "The Unseen," the new "whodunit" on the screen at Loew's Capitol Theater, devotes its attention to compiling a considerable catalogue of murders that are mysterious both as to perpetrator and motive and then lets the whole thing down with a quick thud in a precipitate and anticlimactic solution.

Spike Jones

The puzzlement and suspense built up to a point about midway of the final reel are out of all proportion to the dramatic worth of their surprising and surprisingly brief clarification.

The principal trouble seems to be that everyone involved in the "plot" is on his own, bears scant relationship to any of the others and arranges his affairs in such an aloof and isolated way that no compact dramatic fabric ever is woven. The murderer could be any of half a dozen suspects, but turns out, strictly according to homicidal Hoyle, to be the one in whom least suspicion has centered.

Off to Eerie Start

The action gets under way grimly enough. An elderly woman, trudging innocently along an eerily dim-lit street in a driving rainstorm is murdered by an unseen hand for no apparent reason other than that she has stopped in front of a once fashionable home, boarded up these past 12 years, to watch a light progress from the gloomy mansion right through the wall into the house next door.

A small boy is watching the entire proceedings from a window in the occupied dwelling. When it is all over, he disappears from view.

Comes then Miss Elizabeth Howard to the home of David Fielding, a widower with an incorrigible young son, who exercises an oddly sadistic tyranny over his even younger sister. Miss Howard would be governess to these two.

Engaged for the post, despite her youth and inexperience, "Miss Liz" immediately discovers herself to be in the middle of strange and fearsome goings-on. Mr. Fielding is an enigmatic fellow of inexplicable comings and goings and is found to have that slain woman's watch in his possession. Over his children he exerts no control.

The small son is mysteriously supplied with ample spending money through sinister connivance with a former governess, who keeps in close telephone touch with him but only appears on the scene in the nick of time to be murdered herself.

The former catelaine of the mysterious mausoleum next door also bobs up and in attempting to pay off the person who had killed her husband years before, also is a little too slow on the trigger and is killed before she can divulge her secret.

The family physician and the police, through all this, are appropriately baffled and ineffectual.

Has Usual Trimmings

Dark stairways, doors that apparently lock and unlock themselves, lights that go out without cause and others that appear where there are none, and the jangling of phones and doorbells all have their accustomed goosefleshy place in making this an unsound and superficial "creeper."

In the roles of Fielding, Miss Howard and Dr. Evans, Joe McCrea, Gail Russell and Herbert Marshall deal as intelligently with the weird events that confront them as is permitted by the screen play Hagar Wilde and Ken Englund have derived from Ethel Lina White's novel. No talent is visibly taxed.

I would not take an oath that Master Richard Lyon, as the junior Fielding, is not the one who runs away with the show, with his cowed little sister, Ellen, a close second in the precocious hands of Nona Griffith.

Neither is there anything wrong with Gail Russell's impersonation of Elizabeth Howard, unless it be that most of the time she is not half as scared as she ought to be.

Phyllis Brooks, Isobel Elson, Mikhail Rasumny, Elisabeth Risdan and Tom Tully are conspicuous in comparatively inconspicuous supporting roles. Individually and collectively, they deserve better.

Madhouse Music

The Capitol stage this week is occupied by Spike Jones and His City Slickers, the present-day successors of Frank and Milt Britton and their band in the field of lunatic music. You either find Mr. Jones and his associates enormously funny or an insufferable bore. Yesterday's first audience was overwhelmingly on their side.

In addition to what seemed to me a slight plethora of grotesque instrumentalism, Mr. Jones spiked attention and applause by introducing clever specialists in Mavis Mima, an agile tap dancer; the Black Brothers, acrobatic low comedians of a high order, if you get the idea; Judie Manners, a versatile and lusty songstress, and George Rock, plucked from the band, for a song burlesque that was a silly dilly.

Not a member of the orchestra but is a comic fellow of one sort or another, with heaviest emphasis on "Red" Engel—if I have his name on straight—an especially facile funster.

Ed Thorgersen's "Sports Review," having to do principally with thoroughbred racers and standard bred trotting horses and pacers; a "Phantasy Cartoon," only a shade less crazy than the Jones crew; the Fox Movietone News, with the atrocity horrors largely omitted, and Milt Slosser's organ songfest complete the bill.

Show Time

STAGE

National—"The Searching Wind," at 2:30 and 8:30 p. m.

SCREEN

Capitol—"The Unseen," at 9:45 a. m., 12:15, 2:45, 5:20, 7:50 and 10:20 p. m. Stage shows at 11:15 a. m., 1:50, 4:20, 6:55 and 9:25 p. m.

Earle—"Bring on the Girls," at 10 a. m., 12:20, 2:45, 5:10, 7:25 and 9:50 p. m. Stage shows at 11:45 a. m., 2:05, 4:30, 6:55 and 9:15 p. m.

Metropolitan—"God Is My Co-pilot," at 11 a. m., 12:40, 2:30, 4:20, 6, 7:50 and 9:40 p. m.

RKO-Keith's—"Sudan," at 11:50 a. m., 1:50, 3:55, 5:55, 7:55 and 10 p. m.

Palace—"Here Come the Waves," at 10:45 a. m., 12:55, 3:05, 5:15, 7:30 and 9:40 p. m.

Columbia—"For Whom the Bell Tolls," at 11:15 a. m., 3:15, 6:15 and 9:15 p. m.

Little—"Roberta" at 11 a. m., 1:10, 3:15, 5:25, 7:35 and 9:45 p. m.

Pix—"Going My Way," at 1:10, 3:25, 5:50, 8:15 and 9:40 p. m.

Trans-Lux—Newsreels and shorts at 10:15 and 11:30 a. m., 12:45, 2, 3:15, 4:30, 5:45, 7, 8:15, 9:30, 10:45 p. m.

Ambassador—"God Is My Co-Pilot," at 1:10, 3:15, 5:25, 7:30 and 9:45 p. m.

Hippodrome—"They Met in Moscow," at 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 p. m.

VISIT LONDON — Visiting London to study training of British WRINS are these three officers of the Women's Royal Indian Naval services. Left to right: Second Officer Cunningham, Second Officer Sen, Chief Officer Cooper.

Official Horror Camp Report Calls It New Low in Vileness

London, April 27 (U.P.).—An official parliamentary delegation today branded the German concentration camp at Buchenwald the "lowest point of degradation to which humanity yet has descended."

Its report to Commons said 51,572 prisoners were killed up to April 1 at Buchenwald, or died there or immediately after being removed to subsidiary extermination camps. At least 17,000 have died since the first of the year. The capacity of the camp was 120,000. On April, it contained 80,813.

Some of the prisoners, the report said, were operated on by prison doctors without anesthetics while other prisoners were compelled to watch.

A "mortuary block" in the basement was reached by a steep stone staircase or a vertical chute below a trap door. Refractory or useless prisoners were tossed down either the staircase or the chute for execution, the representatives were told.

Hanging Was Usual Fate

"Hanging appears to have been the regular method of killing. In the yard near a pile of white ashes stood a gibbet. In the basement we saw strong hooks at a height of about 8 feet from the floor and another gibbet. We were informed there had been more than 40 hooks, most of which the Nazis had hurriedly removed before leaving."

"We were shown a heavy wooden club about 2 feet long which was said to have been used for knocking out any prisoners who died slowly. It was stained with blood."

The commission obtained no direct evidence of scientific experiments with humans, although "we saw a laboratory with a large number of glass jars containing preserved specimens of human organs."

At the crematorium a row of large ovens still contained ribs, skulls and spinal columns. The prisoners who stuffed bodies into the ovens were allowed to live in private rooms, apart from their fellow inmates, the report said.

Jews in the camp were sterilized. Two of the members saw one such victim, a 29-year-old Polish youth.

The delegation brought back part of a lamp shade identified as the property of the wife of the commandant. Its cover was identified as human skin by Sir Bernard Spilsbury, eminent pathologist.

Brothel Described

The report described a hut used as a brothel for high grade prisoners who were allowed to visit it for 20 minutes at a time.

"The women in this brothel were prisoners from other camps induced by threat and promises of better treatment to become prostitutes, but subsequently killed," the report said. "When the Americans arrived 15 women were found in the brothel."

It described the worst cases of malnutrition.

"Many were unable to speak, they lay in a semi-coma or followed us with their eyes. Others spoke freely, displaying sores, severe scars and bruises. They lay on the floor, on and under quilts."

American authorities informed the group that deaths had been reduced from about 100 daily to 35 on the day before the delegation visited the camp.

Medical members of the delegation said that many of the ex-prisoners could not be expected to survive, even with the treatment they are now receiving, and a large percentage would probably be ill or disabled the rest of their lives.

New Atrocities Revealed

By Edward D. Ball

U. S. Third Army in Austria, April 26 (Delayed) (AP).—Field Marshal Albert Kesselring's private train has been captured in Cham near the Czechoslovakia frontier and the commander was reported today in virtually surrounded Regensburg, under guns of General Patton's Third Army.

The officer in charge of the 15-can train said it was en route to Regensburg to bring out Marshal Kesselring. He said he was not certain whether the marshal still was there.

The Americans captured 50 Messerschmitts on the big airport at Cham. While a force commanded by Lieut. Col. William J. Scott, Pasadena, Calif., was mopping up the field, three more planes landed and surrendering pilots said they were out of gasoline.

During the Eleventh Armored Division's spectacular dash into Austria, the Americans saw more grim evidence of German atrocities. Ditches lining the road along one stretch were filled with grotesque, emaciated bodies of prisoners who had collapsed and ben shot in a march from the Flassenburg concentration camp toward Munich.

This correspondent counted 100 bodies clad in prison stripes within a half mile of a roadway winding up a mountainside.

Bryan Files For Primary In Alexandria

Commonwealth's Attorney Albert Vickers Bryan, 45, of 1022 King st. rd., Alexandria, this week became the first of seven city officials holding posts subject to the fall election to file for the Democratic primary August 7, it was announced yesterday by Frank Monroe, chairman of the Alexandria Democratic Committee.

The deadline for filing to enter the primary is May 9, allowing a 90-day period before the voting, under the new act of the Virginia General Assembly passed at the 1944 session. The period was extended from 60 to 90 days to allow sufficient time for sending ballots to voters in the armed services overseas and having them back in the ballot box by election time.

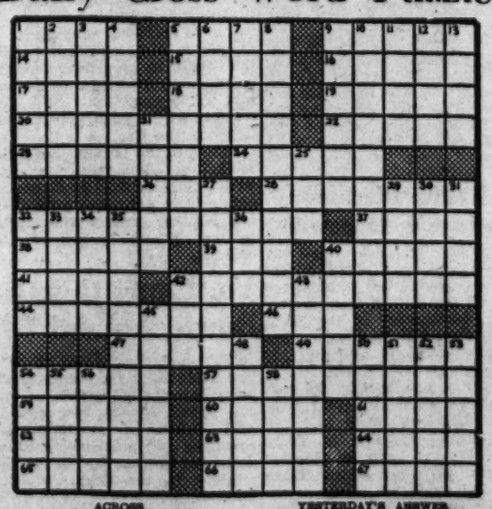
Monroe said that in order to file, all candidates must submit petitions with the names of 50 persons indorsing their candidacy.

Bryan has been Commonwealth's attorney for Alexandria since 1928 when he was chosen to fill the unexpired term of Judge William P. Woolls, who was appointed to the Alexandria Corporation Court bench. He and Mrs. Bryan have two sons, Albert V. Bryan, jr., 18, now serving with the Marine Corps in the Pacific, and Henry G. Bryan, 14, a student at George Washington High School.

He handled the famous annexation suit as counsel for the city in conjunction with the firm of Carlin, Carlin & Hall, against Arlington and Fairfax Counties in which seven square miles of territory was annexed to the City of Alexandria.

An ordinance in 1841 in Indianapolis read, "It shall be unlawful for any persons within . . . certain downtown streets . . . to have, own or permit more than 10 hogs to run at large within the bounds of said streets.

Daily Cross Word Puzzle



ACROSS

1 Complication
5 Stylish
9 Untwist the strands of a rope
14 Ogle
15 Hillside
16 Lariat
17 Glacier ice
18 Press
19 Dead duck: colloq.
20 Malefactory
22 African antelope
23 Consuming
24 Miss
26 Jewel
28 In place of
32 Punctured
37 Busy assemblage
39 Asunder
39 Trap
40 Alarm signal
41 Siberian river
42 Frustrate
44 Pecks: Prov. English
46 Before
47 Encounters
49 Depreciate
54 Washed
57 Homage
59 Imitating
60 Sandarac tree
61 Accoutrements
62 Glue
63 Fatigue
64 Husband of Gudrun
65 Emphasize
66 City in Oklahoma
67 Narcotic

DOWN

1 Present time
2 Musical drama
3 Ship's cramp
4 Fragment resin
5 Fawner
6 Queen of the gods
7 False forms of thinking
8 Scrupulosity
9 Drivers
10 Of the later Stone Age
11 Miss Turner
12 Solar disk
13 Court
21 Cast mass of metal
25 Conjunction
27 Judicial officer
29 Ireland
30 Affirm
31 Depression
32 A feeler
33 Dueling sword
34 Tickled
35 Smithereens
36 Palm lilies
40 Scoff
42 Scotch river
43 commanded
45 Projecting
48 Kind of finch
50 Minced oath
51 South American tribe
52 Take small profits on
53 Weird
54 European
55 Maize
56 Clamping device
58 The ruffed lemur

YESTERDAY'S ANSWER

Funeral Rites Today For Girl Hit By Train

Lynchburg, Va., April 27 (AP).—Funeral services will be held Saturday at 2 p. m. for 10-year-old Agnes Lorene Slusser, who was killed yesterday when struck by a Southern Railway passenger train near her home at North Altavista.

Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William L. Slusser, moved to North Altavista recently from Huddleston. In addition to the parents, four brothers and three sisters survive.

Venue Change Sought In Va. Slaying Trial

Harrisonburg, Va., April 27 (AP).—Rockingham County Circuit Court Judge H. W. Bertram has set May 4 for a hearing on petitions seeking a change of venue in the trial of Mrs. Grace Smith and Ralph Garner, both charged with the murder of Frank C. Smith, local garage mechanic.

The request that the site of the trial be moved was taken, Mrs. Smith's counsel stated, after investigation convinced defense attorneys it was their duty to present the matter so there would be no chance of a miscarriage of justice.

24 Allegany Grocers Are Accused by OPA

Cumberland, Md., April 27 (AP).—Twenty-four Allegany County grocers were discovered in violation of Office of Price Administration regulations regarding price ceilings and posting in a check of 323 places investigated by local war price and ration board officials.

A check of 40 county retail tire and tube dealers disclosed that 17 were violating OPA regulations in regard to keeping sales receipts and records, ration officials said.

LEONARD LYONS

Times Square Tattle

New York, April 27.—On April 10, two of Harry Truman's old friends from Kansas City arrived in Washington and called him. He checked his calendar and said he could see them that Thursday evening, and that they should arrange a poker game . . . At 6 p. m., Thursday night, the game was ready. At 7 p. m. they called Truman's office, but there was no answer. At 8 p. m. Truman's military aide, Col. Vaughn, phoned them and said Mr. Truman was busy but that they would hear from him. Then, while waiting, they turned the radio on and heard the news of Roosevelt's death. At 9 p. m. the new President phoned them to explain why he couldn't make it.

Danny Kaye

Phil Baker may appear in John Wildberg's production of the musical tentatively titled "Bell Brody" . . . "Bali Boogie" was the show-stealing song of the new Danny Kaye film, "Wonder Man," which was previewed by Sam Goldwyn Tuesday. . . . Willie Shore, the Chez Paree comic, just returned from 2½ years of entertaining troops in the European theater. Shore and his troupe arrived on the Normandy beachhead on D-Day plus 3, and were asked if they would entertain the shell-shocked soldiers. They agreed. And there, while the Nazi planes strafed, the vaudevillians spent 30 minutes arguing over who'd go on first.

After the 1940 Presidential campaign, Franklin D. Roosevelt, jr., visited his father and discussed a number of personal matters which had to be settled before he could start his Navy career. "I've paid all my bills, and everything's in order," said young Roosevelt . . . His father took from his desk a bill from the Hotel Biltmore, covering young Franklin's stay there during the campaign. "But that was for the campaign," F. D., jr., protested. "And besides, I've just paid all my debts and I'm broke." . . . Roosevelt gave him the hotel bill, and said "Pay it. You're not as broke as the Democratic National Committee."

Gen. Bill O'Dwyer is leaving for Los Angeles in the midst of the discussion of his candidacy for the mayoralty. . . . William H. Benton of the University of Chicago and head of the Encyclopedia Brittanica, met Tom Benton, the artist, and they agreed to collaborate on a book, "Benton and Benton." W. H. Benton will write the text and Tom Benton will do the illustrations. . . . Bob Riskin, who resigned from the OWI this week, will start campaigning for the Hollywood studios to do a documentary film, similar to the ones produced by OWI. Riskin, who once teamed with Frank Capra, will enter independent production.

The Albright twins, the noted artists, will have their first exhibit in New York this fall, at the Associated American Artists. The twins will ask a minimum of $125,000 for one painting. . . . The Albrights decided that they wanted individual listings in all art catalogues, with their names as far away from each other as possible. They flipped a coin, loser to change his name. Ivan Albright won and retained his name. His brother, Malvin Marr Albright, lost and selected the one name, Zsissly. . . .The twins just moved into a new studio in Warren, Ill. A visitor was shown the studio by Ivan, who said: "Just a minute. I don't like the light." The artist returned with a sledgehammer, shattered the wall, studied the rays coming in through the gaping hole and said: "What's a brick compared to light? Now it's good."

The Czech Government selected Herb Kline's 1938 documentary, "The Crisis," as its choice for showing at the San Francisco Conference. The British ruled against it because of its stress of the Munich pact . . . Arthur Murray invited all his teachers to go horseback riding with him and paid for their lessons as well. On the third time out one of the teachers fell off the horse and now is suing Murray . . . Commander Moon Chapple, the sub skipper who was decorated 6 times for his work in the Pacific, landed some of the guerillas who operated in the Philippines before the invasion. One landing was delayed because of strange lights flickering on the shore. A check-up soon showed that those lights weren't signals; they were fireflies.

Lieut. Gen. Barney M. Giles, who was named commanding general of the Army Air Forces in the Pacific this week, once was in the Mediterranean theater where this story is told of him: During negotiations with an Arabian dignitary about some nearby oil, planes swept low and dispersed the Arab's herd of camels. The oil negotiations were postponed until the aggrieved Arab had his property restored. Giles promised to replace, but couldn't determine how many camels are in a herd. Giles cabled London asking: "How many camels in a herd? Urgent." At 4 a. m. he was awakened to receive the decoded reply: "I'll bite. How many?"

Bill Boyle, assistant to Bob Hannegan and former Director of Public Safety in Kansas City, will join the White House staff . . . Stanton Griffis has returned from his Red Cross tour of the Pacific . . . The Nazi enemy aliens now confined here will be shipped to Germany after V-E Day, on the troop transports going to Europe for the returning soldiers. The fate of these enemy aliens will be determined by the labor needs in Europe . . . Laird Cregar's mother, now in New York, reports that her son wrote a symphony before he died, and that its proceeds will be used for the establishment of a Hollywood actors' home memorial.

Leo Cherne, head of the Research Institute of America and author of "The Rest of Your Life," lectured to the returned veterans at Keesler Field, Miss. In the adjoining hall June Havoc was doing her show . . . Cherne delivered his lecture, giving a somber view of the future, and then invited questioning. "Do you think," asked one soldier, "that looking at tomorrow's problems is good for my morale?" . . . "If you're foolish enough to come and listen to me when June Havoc is next door," replied Cherne, "then your morale wouldn't respond naturally anyhow."

New Housing Project

Portsmouth, Va., April 27 (AP).—A 200-unit housing project for use by Negroes in Portsmouth was approved today, Fred Fay, technical director of the Portsmouth Housing Authority, reported. Fay said it has been estimated that the project would cost between $800,000 and $900,000.

W. T. Woodson Honored by Fairfax Group

Wilbert T. Woodson, division superintendent of the Fairfax County school system since 1929, was honored last night at a testimonal dinner given by the County Educational Association at the Statler Hotel.

Woodson first came to Fairfax County in 1926, serving as supervisor of instruction until 1929, when, on the retirement of the late M. D. Hall, he assumed his present position.

Dr. Dabney S. Lancaster, State superintendent of public instruction, and Mrs. Elsie T. Fletcher, president of the Fairfax County Educational Association, cited a number of accomplishments of the county school system to which Superintendent Woodson has made major contributions. Mrs. Fletcher served as toastmistress.

Among them were an increase in total value of county school property from $712,370 to $1,566,250, an increase in enrollment of white elementary schools from 3412 to 6573, and in white high schools from 645 to 2049 pupils.

Dr. Lancaster presented the county superintendent with an electrified world globe, a gift of the local educational association.

The dinner opened with the invocation by Dr. Ernest F. Campbell, pastor of the First Baptist Church in Alexandria. Francis S. Chase, Richmond, executive secretary of the Virginia Education Association, gave greetings from that organization. Principal speakers were Strickland Gillilan, Washington humorist, and G. Wallace Carper, chairman of the county board of supervisors.

7th War Loan Quota

Fairfax County's quota for the Seventh War Loan campaign has been set at $1,125,000, largest amount ever assigned the county, Robert D. Graham, chairman of the county's war finance committee, has announced.

The county will receive credit for all bonds purchased from April 9 to July 7, through local banks and postoffices. As of April 12, $13,592.75 in bonds had been sold.

The university press that has operated the longest in succession is the University of Chicago press. It has worked for 54 years without interruption.

GOOD NEWS FROM THE PRODUCTION FRONT

GENERAL MOTORS REPORTS TO THE NATION

on its 1944 Production, Employment and Earnings

Production
GM DELIVERIES (Billions of Dollars)
GM WAR PRODUCTS
OTHER PRODUCTS
Total deliveries of General Motors products in 1944 amounted to $4,300,000,000. Of this volume of materials produced by General Motors with the assistance of many thousands of subcontractors and suppliers, 90.2% were war products and the remainder authorized as essential to the war economy. The actual physical volume of war products was increased by some 15% over the preceding year. The high quality of GM war production has been tested in combat on all fronts.
Employment
EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS IN GENERAL MOTORS
PAYROLLS
EMPLOYEES
"Employment in General Motors for 1944 reached a new high, with an average of 465,617 people employed. Payrolls rose to more than $1,380,000,000! In 1943, average employment was 448,848; payrolls totaled $1,322,000,000.
Earnings
NET INCOME AND PROFITS TAXES
NET INCOME PER SHARE
In line with our wartime pricing and profit limitation policy initiated early in 1942, price reductions on war products have been passed on to the Government as cost reductions were achieved. In 1944, only 2.8% of GM war deliveries were made on a cost-plus-fixed-fee basis. Before providing for taxes, the over-all profit margin from manufacturing operations, expressed as a percentage of sales, was limited to about one-half that of 1941, the last prewar year. As a result, Net income available to stockholders was $170,995,865. Net income per share of common stock was $3.68. Dividends per share were $2. Income taxes and excess profits taxes amounted to $264,413,156.
Out of every 100 GM employes in the United States 95 were enrolled in 1944 in the GM War Bond Payroll Savings Plan. 1944 War Bond purchases through the corporation had a maturity value of $229 million. GM folks are producing for victory, and investing for victory.
Buy MORE War Bonds!
GM as a Wartime Producer
The value of GM war production deliveries to the end of 1944 was 10 billion dollars. GM has produced more than 3,600 different war products—ranging from huge tanks to tiny ball bearings. Output in the U. S. from the beginning of the defense program to the end of 1944 included:
More than—140,000,000 shells and shell casings;
—180,000 cannon;
—1,000,000 .30-cal. and .50-cal. machine guns;
—2,400,000 carbines;
—180,000 airplane engines;
—9,000 complete bomber and fighter planes;
—245,000 gyroscopes;
—31,000 tanks, tank destroyers and armored cars;
—740,000 trucks, including amphibious "Ducks";
—3,200,000 electric motors of all sizes;
—11,000,000 fuzes;
—300,000,000 ball and roller bearings;
and a major part of all the Diesel engines produced for U. S. Army and Navy use.
Its cooperation with thousands of subcontractors and suppliers continued to be a vital part of General Motors' war effort during 1944. Postwar plans are being made to renew peacetime relationships with thousands of suppliers and subcontractors with whom GM did business prewar. In a great many instances these concerns are among those cooperating with GM in its war production program.
Of the 104,000 GM men and women who have entered the armed forces, more than 9,000 have already come back to GM. In addition, 16,000 veterans of this war not previously employed by General Motors have been hired.
Almost 116,000 written suggestions were received by GM Divisions in 1944 under the GM plan of encouraging suggestions for facilitating production and improving working conditions. Awards of $1,138,658 in War Bonds and Stamps were paid to employes for suggestions in 1944.

General Motors units engaged in the war effort:

CHEVROLET • PONTIAC • OLDSMOBILE • BUICK
CADILLAC • FISHER BODY • FRIGIDAIRE • GMC TRUCK & COACH

AC Spark Plug • Aeroproducts • Allison • Cleveland Diesel • Delco Appliance • Delco Products • Delco-Remy • Detroit Diesel • Eastern Aircraft • Electro-Motive • Guide Lamp • Hyatt • New Departure • Brown-Lipe-Chapin • Delco Radio • Detroit Transmission • Diesel Equipment • Harrison Radiator • Inland • Moraine Products • Packard Electric • Proving Ground • Research Laboratories • Rochester Products • Saginaw Malleable Iron • Saginaw Steering Gear • Ternstedt • United Motors Service • GM Overseas Operations • General Motors Parts • General Motors Institute • General Motors of Canada, Ltd. • McKinnon Industries, Ltd.

"Victory is Our Business!"

The Federal Diary

By Jerry Kluttz

Pay Raise Bill Accent Put on Lower Brackets

A plan to give more of an increase in salary to the low-paid Federal worker made headway yesterday before the Senate Civil Service Committee. This happened: (1) Chairman Downey indorsed a suggestion by Civil Service Commissioner Arthur S. Flemming that the base pay of employes paid under $2000 be raised a minimum of $300; (2) George Taylor, chairman of the War Labor Board, agreed to send the committee a plan whereby the 75 per cent could be distributed more heavily among the low-paid workers and to a lesser degree among the higher-paid employes. Senator Byrd asked for the plan; (3) A statement by Senator Byrd that he would oppose increases for higher-paid employes who have been given excessive and unwarranted promotions, and (4) A strong recommendation by Senator Langer that the pay raise be made retroactive to January, 1942, and that Federal employes be given a lump sum payment to offset the rise in the cost of living since that time. Both WLB and Civil Service will make a report on this feature.

KLUTTZ

Both Senators Byrd and Langer indicated they would oppose the flat 15 per cent provision of the bill which, they poited out, would give a $1440 employe a $216 raise, and a $9000 employe an increase of $1350. Langer said the postal pay bill had been killed in the Senate last December because it would have raised the salary of the New York postmaster to substantially more than the salary of a member of Congress. He expressed the fear the Senate would kill the pay bill if $9000 employes were paid more than members of Congress. Commissioner Flemming suggested a $300 minimum raise for all employes and stoutly defended the proposed 15 per cent for higher-bracket people. He explained that only 1329 employes in the classified service were paid between $8000 and $9000;; only 3800 were paid between $6500 and $8000, and 9900 drew base salaries between $5600 and $6500. He said any industry with 1,500,000 employes would have at least that number of people in the higher wage brackets.

Striking testimony on how the salaries of white-collar workers have lagged behind was made by Rear Admiral F. G. Crisp, director of Navy's civilian personnel. Crisp took the case of a CAF-2 ($1440) typist who earns only $33.69 on a 48-hour work week. In 18 months she'll be raised to $35.11 a week. But she can take off her white collar, put on blue dungarees and be paid $39.52 as a janitor and in six months she'll stand a good chance to be promoted to $45.76. Or she can start out as a helper and be paid a minimum of $43.16 a week and be raised in six months to $49.40. The salaries of the Navy's so-called "blue-collar" workers are fixed by the Navy itself. And the blue-collar employes make up 75 per cent of the department's 700,000 civilians. White-collar salaries are fixed by Congress.

Crisp explained that white-collar storekeepers are paid $1752 and $1971 annually, but they must supervise "blue-collar" laborers who are paid $2061 and $2387. A white-collar P-1 chemist who must have at least four years technical training or experience get only $45 a week, while the department must pay the same salary to a first-class blue-collar laborer who must be qualified only to read and write. In 1937, the base pay of a CAF-4 clerk and an intermediate mechanic was about the same, $1800 each. Today the clerk still gets $1800, but the mechanic gets $2526. When overtime is added, the differential is much greater, the clerk is paid $2190 and the mechanic gets $3282. Crisp told the committee that the orderly process of recruitment for war work was threatened by the discrimination. He added it led to employe resentment, lower morale, and the loss of valued employes. He urged Congress to pass the pay bill which he said would lead to greater efficiency.

Crisp's testimony inspired an exchange between Senators Langer and Byrd over the effectiveness of employe unions. Langer took the position that employe unions had been at least partially responsible for getting raises for the blue-collar workers. He said the representatives of the white-collar employes had fallen down on the job and that they have been "conspicuous by their absence." Langer is the ranking GOP member of the committee and he said he had not been contacted by a single union representative. He said the postal people had "fairly lived" with the Senators to get themselves a pay raise.

Byrd answered that no greater damage could be done Federal workers if their representatives would adopt a policy of harassing and pressuring members of the Senate. "I hope the time will never come," he said, "when pressure groups will work on Congress in behalf of the Federal workers." He complimented the union representatives for their "considerate and proper attitude." Langer said he was "dead wrong," that unions had pushed up the general wage level, and he was for them 1000 per cent. Earlier, the North Dakota Senator protested against the suggestion that the wage bill be referred to the War Labor Board for its consideration. He insisted that the Congress was plenty able to write its own bill. The WLB will give "advice" on the measure.

Brown, Peery Seen Heading Convention

Richmond, Va., April 27 (AP).—Either former Speaker J. Sinclair Brown of Salem or former Gov. George C. Perry of Tazewell is expected to be named president of the constitutional convention meeting here Monday to amend the Constitution to make legal voting by persons in the armed forces without personal registration or payment of poll tax.

To the other probably will go the honor of calling the convention to order. John J. Wicker, jr. of Richmond, who led the fight for soldier voting for the American Legion, is expected to be named temporary chairman.

Dodson to Be Secretary

Colonel E. Griffith Dodson, clerk of the House of Delegates, is an almost certain choice for secretary.

One of the first questions to be decided is the status of five delegates to the convention who hold offices in the State—the question being whether holding office and serving in the convention is holding two offices at the same time. The officials are Watkins Abbitt, Commonwealth's Attorney of Appomattox; Ben C. Garrett, jr., clerk of King William; Ernest Lacy, clerk of Halifax; S. J. Thompson, Commonwealth's attorney of Frederick.

The convention is the judge of the qualifications of its members and could settle the matter by resolution, most legal authorities agree.

Republican Unseated

I. R. Dovel of Luray, Republican State chairman, said today no protest is contemplated in the unseating of Dr. Charles C. Wright, the lone Republican elected to the convention in Tuesday's election. Dr. Wright, announced as elected on the basis of unofficial returns, lost the race by 10 votes to H. C. Minter, Front Royal Democrat, because the election commissioners yesterday threw out the vote in Marksville Precinct of Page County, where only two election judges served.

The returns in the precinct, which Dr. Wright carried by 131 to 66, were thrown out by three election commissioners—two of them Republicans—because the law requires that three judges of election serve at each precinct.

Complete returns from the Fourth District, which is composed of Amherst, Nelson and Bedford, gave the district's seat to William Kinckle Allen of Amherst. He defeated G. E. (Fritz) Heller of Bedford, 992 to 558.

OPA to Inspect Lockers for Large Md. Meat Caches

Baltimore, April 26 (AP).—The State Office of Price Administration plans to inspect major frozen food lockers in Maryland in search of any unduly large meat stocks withheld from the market by slaughterers.

State OPA Director Leo H. McCormick and Chief Enforcement Attorney Thomas E. Barrett, jr., said yesterday they planned to seek court permission to make the inspection, which would exclude examination of stocks of private individuals.

"The inspectors will look for any unusual quantity of meat stored by a slaughterer. If such a condition is found, the man involved will be asked for an explanation," McCormick said.

Va. Wood Output Increase Urged

Richmond, Va., April 27 (AP).—The United States Forest Service called upon Virginia farmers today to help produce greater quantities of pulpwood and lumber to assure adequate supplies for packaging of crops this fall.

C. W. Mattison, area forester, Timber Production War Project, said the military needs for products of lumber and pulpwood have increased enormously in anticipation of intensified operations in the Pacific, and at the same time production has fallen off dangerously.

"Shortages grow more critical weekly," he said. "Both pulpwood and lumber mills in Virginia are operating on a hand-to-mouth basis.

"Because of this situation Virginia farmers have a personal concern in this serious production problem, since they are among the largest users of both pulpwood and lumber."

Jefferson Parley Called Wednesday

Richmond, Va., April 27 (AP).—Plans for formation of an organization to determine what steps shall be taken next in setting up a memorial to Thomas Jefferson on the site of his birthplace will be considered Wednesday, May 2, in Charlottesville, Chairman William Wright of the State Conservation Commission said today.

Wright will go to Charlottesville May 2 for a conference with a committee of the Albemarle-Charlottesville Chamber of Commerce. He will be accompanied by Robert Nelson, public relations counsel of the Virginia Chamber of Commerce.

Family Deserter Sentenced in W. Va.

Martinsburg, W. Va., April 27 (Spl.).—Sandy Mills entered a plea of guilty in a magistrate's court here yesterday to abandoning his six children and was sentenced to jail for 90 days and to pay a fine of $5 and costs. The total jail term is expected to run 100 days. He was returned here from Washington to face trial.

She's a Circus Barker

AT HOOD COLLEGE—Miss Lillian Metz, junior at Hood College in Frederick, Md., will act as barker and ringmaster at circus today sponsored by the college's athletic association

Army-Navy Casualties

All casualty reports are based on prior notification to next of kin. In case of divergence between this list and information sent to the next of kin, the last War Department or Navy Department telegram or letter to the next of kin is always the appropriate final authority.

Virginia

NAVY WOUNDED

CAMPBELL, Albert M., Pfc., USMCR. Wife, Mrs. Gladys M. Campbell, Roanoke.

GILLESPIE, Ralph, Hospital Apprentice 1/C, USNR. Parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Theodore Gillespie, Galax.

HODSDEN, William, Wirt, Seaman 1/C, USNR. Parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wilfred Ivanhoe Hodsden, Portsmouth.

RAUSCH, John J., Second Lieut., USMC. Wife, Mrs. John J. Rausch, Alexandria.

RUSSELL, Gerald F., Maj., USMCR. Wife, Mrs. Gerald F. Russell, Quantico.

ARMY DEAD—EUROPEAN REGIONS

CAMPBELL, Glenn H., Pfc., son of Mrs. Dortha M. Campbell, Norfolk.

CAREY, Samuel D., Pfc., son of Mrs. Minnie F. Carey, Boydton.

CHILDRESS, Clyde W., Pfc., husband of Mrs. Jean H. Childress, Roanoke.

DOWNEY, Ralph B., Pfc., husband of Mrs. Violet M. Downey, Richmond.

HUGHES, John H., Pfc., son of Mrs. Cora E. Hughes, Shenandoah.

KITTS, Warner A., Pfc., son of Mrs. Grace M. Kitts, Tazewell.

MITCHELL, Eugene, Staff Sergt., son of Mrs. Martha Mitchell, Fredericksburg.

NOLLEY, Douglas L., Pfc., son of Mrs. Kate M. Nolley, Vicker.

ARMY WOUNDED—EUROPEAN REGIONS

BOWEN, Joseph L., Pfc., husband of Mrs. Mary E. Bowen, Chatham.

CARTER, William J., Pvt., son of Mrs. Mary E. Carter, Cumberland.

[illegible], Edward F., jr., Pfc., son of Mrs. Bessie G. Culpepper, Suffolk.

EDMUNDS, Kenneth M., Pfc., son of Mrs. Mary N. Edmunds, Chatham.

GALLAGHER, Joseph I., Pfc., son of Mrs. Ethel V. Gallagher, Warsaw.

GILBERT, Bernard H., Pvt., son of Byrd Gilbert, Jewell Ridge.

KEEL, Carson, Pfc., brother of Miss Louise Keel, Clintwood.

KENNEDY, George C., Pfc., husband of Mrs. Grace M. Kennedy, Clifton Forge.

KILCOLIN, Eddie M., Pfc., husband of Mrs. Maude C. Kilcolin, Roanoke.

KING, Leonard A., Pfc., son of William R. King, Hillsville.

KNOWLES, Benjamin C., Corpl., son of Mrs. Ada A. Knowles, Staunton.

LINDSEY, Leon M., Pvt., son of Mrs. Vivian H. Lindsey, Highland Springs.

MALONE, Robert O., Pfc., son of Mrs. Hattie Malone, Winterpock.

MARSHALL, Eugene M., jr., Pvt., son of Mrs. Virginia Marshall, Warrington.

McNIEL, James E., Technical Sergt., son of Mrs. Fannie L. McNiel, Jonesville.

MILLER, James W., Pfc., son of Mrs. Cornelia E. Miller, Locust Hill.

MIMMS, Edward T., Pfc., husband of Mrs. Gladys E. Mimms, Ringold.

MOSES, Herbert H., jr., Pvt., son of Mrs. Grace Moses, Rustburg.

NEWSOME, Gilbert O., Corpl., son of Mrs. Homer J. Newsome, Lottsburg.

PATTERSON, Stanley R., Pfc., husband of Mrs. Maude E. Patterson, Lyndhurst.

PENNIFILL, Benjamin F., jr., Pvt., grandson of Mrs. Minnie Brewer, Arlington.

PERDUE, Brainard O., Pfc., husband of Mrs. Cussy E. Perdue, Copper Hill.

PETTY, Walter L., Sergt., son of Mrs. Annie Petty, Chesapeake Beach.

PHIPPS, James M., Staff Sergt., son of Mrs. Verna M. Phipps, Atkins.

PIERONI, Edward L., Pfc., husband of Mrs. Jessie D. Pieroni, Portsmouth.

SAUNDERS, Joseph H., Pfc., son of Flim Saunders, Radford.

SHIELDS, Emmett W., T/4, son of Mrs. Fannie W. Shields, Kenbridge.

SPENCER, Walter S., Pfc., husband of Mrs. Helen A. Spencer, Richmond.

TOWLER, Ralph E., Pfc., son of Mrs. Annie G. Towler, Danville.

VANCE, John E., T/4, husband of Mrs. Vivian L. Vance, Waynesboro.

WILDER, George, jr., Pvt., husband of Mrs. Verda Wilder, Keokee.

YANCEY, Thurston H., Pfc., husband of Mrs. Martha C. Yancey, Stuarts Draft.

ARMY WOUNDED—PACIFIC REGIONS

DOANE, Henry S., Pfc., husband of Mrs. Ennie L. Doane, Saltville.

KNOWLES, William M., T/5, son of Mrs. Mary G. Knowles, Richmond.

KYLE, Hollis V., Pfc., son of Mrs. Lucy R. Kyle, Waynesboro.

ARMY MISSING—EUROPEAN REGIONS

ANDERSON, Levi F., jr., Fl.O., son of Mrs. Edna R. Anderson, Winchester.

BURCH, Melvin J., Pfc., husband of Mrs. Ethel V. Burch, Portsmouth.

KENNEY, Saylor E., Pvt., son of Mrs. R. H. Kenney, Timberville.

ODELL, Irvin S., Second Lieut., husband of Mrs. Randolph Wren Odell, Norfolk.

ARMY PRISONERS OF WAR—GERMANY

COUNTS, Clarence O., Pvt., husband of Mrs. Vina B. Counts, Nora.

CRABTREE, George E., Pvt., son of Grover C. Crabtree, Cleveland.

CREWE, James D., Pfc., husband of Mrs. Sarah B. Crewe, Wilton.

DZIEKI, Freddy T., T/5, son of Mrs. Ruth C. Kuber, Lynchburg.

HIGH, Benjamin A., Pfc., husband of Mrs. Frances R. High, Richmond.

JOHNSON, Dennis T., Pvt., husband of Mrs. Mary O. Johnson, Vinton.

LAWSON, Douglas W., Pvt., son of Mrs. Lillian E. Lawson, Raven.

OAKLEY, Wilton J., Pvt., husband of Mrs. Martha C. Oakley, Richmond.

PENNINGTON, Richard L., T/5, son of Mrs. Margaret P. Pennington, Konnarock.

WARD, Russell A., T/5, husband of Mrs. Elizabeth M. Ward, Petersburg.

WRIGHT, Charles E., Pfc., husband of Mrs. Virginia L. Wright, Baltimore.

ARMY DEAD—PACIFIC REGIONS

BIRMINGHAM, Ralph M., First Lieut., son of Ralph Birmingham, Baltimore.

POUST, George W., Fl. O., husband of Mrs. Mary L. Poust, Takoma Park.

MEEKS, Robert T., Pfc., son of Mrs. Gladys M. Meeks, Cumberland.

COOK, John S., Pvt., husband of Mrs. Ethyl M. Cook, Capitol Heights.

DISEATI, Joseph C., T/4, son of Michael Diseati, Hagerstown.

EDWARDS, Robert L., S/Sergt., son of Mrs. Nellie F. Edwards, Rock Hall.

HEFFNER, George W., jr., Pfc., husband of Mrs. Mildred M. Heffner, Brunswick.

HISLEY, Edward G., Pfc., son of Walter J. Hisley, Baltimore.

JOHNSON, Norman J., Pfc., son of Mrs. Vergie M. Johnson, Baltimore.

KAMPES, Norton, Pfc., husband of Mrs. Margaret E. Keeney, Pinksburg.

KIBLER, Robert F., Pvt., husband of Mrs. Norma H. Kibler, Hillsboro.

KINZER, Harold C., T/5, husband of Mrs. Edna Kinzer, Williamsport.

KLEIN, George L., jr., Pvt., son of Mrs. Alberta V. Klein, Arbutus.

KLINE, William F., Pfc., husband of Mrs. Kathlene Kline, Baltimore.

KRUMHOLZ, Frederick A., Pfc., husband of Mrs. Iva P. Krumholz, Penn Argo.

LARSON, Clayton, Pfc., son of Mrs. Crystal Larson, Baltimore.

NELSON, Norman L., Pfc., husband of Mrs. Dorothy M. Nelson, Brentwood.

PRESTON, Kenneth L., S/Sergt., husband of Mrs. Dorothy B. Preston, Bel Air.

ROBINSON, Melvin O., Second Lieut., son of Mrs. Marguerite N. Robinson, Baltimore.

ROBINSON, Warren D., Pvt., son of Mrs. May Robinson, Baltimore.

ROYER, Russell W., T/Sergt., husband of Mrs. Matilda Royer, Baltimore.

SCHNEIDER, George R., Pvt., son of Mrs. Elsie A. Schneider, Curtis Bay.

SHUH, Henry, Capt., son of Louis R. Shur, Baltimore.

ARMY MISSING—EUROPEAN REGIONS

CHARLTON, Jack D., Pvt., brother of Mrs. Bertha Booze, Baltimore.

DAUGHERTY, Thomas E., Fl. O., husband of Mrs. Ruth Daugherty, Elkton Heights.

HOPKINS, Harry E., First Lieut., son of Mrs. Lillian M. Hopkins, Halethorpe.

JONES, John W., Pfc., son of Mrs. Barbara Jones, Baltimore.

NIBLETT, Orville F., Sergt., son of Mrs. Mary Niblett, Pocomoke City.

ARMY PRISONERS OF WAR—GERMANY

CROWE, Elbert W., Pvt., son of Mrs. Roy E. Crowe, Frostburg.

DAFFIN, Charles H., T/4, husband of Mrs. Eleanor M. Daffin, Easton.

HUTZELL, Kenneth E., Sergt., husband of Mrs. Margaret E. Hutzell, Williamsport.

LESURE, Andrew C., Corpl., son of Mrs. Geneva Lesure, Brooklyn.

MICHEL, John B., Pvt., friend of Edward Kolarik, Baltimore.

SIMONS, Robert L., Pvt., nephew of Harvey W. Simons, Cumberland.

ZIEGEL, William J., Pfc., husband of Mrs. Mary K. Ziegel, Baltimore.

$2600 in Cash Burned; U. S. Reimburses $370

Frederick, Md., April 27 (AP).—A Government check for $370 was received by county authorities for Paul Stull of Mountainside, representing the identifiable part of over $2600 in cash lost in a fire which destroyed the Stull home on April 5.

Paper currency ashes and melted silver were salvaged from the fire and sent to Washington.

Livestock and Produce

Baltimore Livestock

Baltimore, April 27 (AP) (WPA Office of Market Services.) CATTLE—Receipts, 25; nominally steady; medium beef cows scarce, quotable 12.00@13.00; cutter and common, 9.00@11.50; canners, 7.00@8.50; mostly 7.50 up; good sausage bulls, 13.50; bulk cutter common and medium, 10.00@13.00.

CALVES—Receipts, 25; nominally steady; good and choice vealers quotable 17.00@18.00; common and medium, 11.00@16.00; culls around 9.00; extreme lightweight down to 6.00.

HOGS—Receipts, 250; active, steady with Thursday; good and choice 120 to 400 lbs., barrows and gilts, 15.30; good sows, 14.55, the ceiling for this class.

The above prices are based on grain-fed hogs.

SHEEP—Receipts, 25; nominally steady; good and choice wooled lambs quotable 18.00@18.50; common and medium, 12.50@17.00; culls around 10.50; choice lightweight slaughter ewes, 8.00 down.

Richmond Markets

Richmond, Va., April 27 (AP) (USDA)—(Prices represent sales on wholesale market.)

WHITE POTATOES—Receipts moderate, market strong; 100-lb. sacks, New York and Maine, 3.75@4.00; Florida new potatoes, 5.00@5.25, 100 lbs.

LETTUCE—Receipts light, market strong; 4 and 5 doz. crates, California, 5.50@5.80; Georgia and South Carolina, ½ crates, 2.25@2.50.

CABBAGE—Receipts fairly heavy; market steady; 50-lb. sacks, Florida and South Carolina, 1.00@1.50; some poor quality lower.

APPLES—Market dull, various varieties, small and 1¾- in. sizes, no demand; U. S. grade No. 1, 2½ in. up, 2.75@3.50.

EGGS—(Prices paid net to producers, f.o.b. Richmond.) Receipts good, market firm; Federal-State grading stations: Whites, browns, U. S. grade A, large, 37@40; premium for extra large and AA quality; U. S. grade A, medium, 34@37; U. S. grade A, small, 28; U. S. grade B, large, 34; U. S. grade B, medium, 32; U. S. grade C, large, 32; nearby ungraded current receipts, whites and mixed colors, 33@33.90.

LIVE POULTRY—(Prices paid net to producers, f.o.b. Richmond.) No receipts, market at a standstill; all poultry very much in demand at ceiling prices; roasters, 28½; broilers and fryers, 29.40; fowl, 25.90; old roosters, 20.

HOGS—Receipts, 200; market at ceiling, 14.85 on good and choice barrows and gilts, 120 to 330 lbs.; 100 to 120 lbs., 13.35; good sows under 350 lbs., 14.10; 350 to 500 lbs., 14.10; weights over 500 lbs., 13.35; good stags, 11.85.

CATTLE—Choice steers, 15.50@16.00; good, 14.50@15.00; medium, 12.00@13.50; common, 8.00@10.00; good beef type cows, 10.50@11.50; good dairy type, 9.50@10.00; medium, 7.50@8.00; common, 5.50@6.50; shelly kinds lower; good beef type heifers, 13.50@14.00; medium, 8.00@10.00; common, 6.00@7.00; good butcher bulls, 9.50@10.00; medium, 8.00@8.50; light, common kinds, 6.00@7.50; choice calves, 16.50@17.00; good, 14.50@15.50; medium grades, 12.50@13.50; common, 8.00@10.00; good to choice lambs, 15.00@15.50; good sheep, 5.00@6.00.

Chicago Livestock

Chicago, April 27 (AP) (WFA).—Livestock receipts fell today with salable cattle less than one-half the number offered yesterday. Salable receipts included 4000 hogs, 2000 cattle and 5000 sheep. The cattle market was generally steady to weak with the usual weekend dullness on strictly good cows and heavy sausage and beef bulls. The top was $17.40. Heifers were scarce. Cows sold for from $10.50 to $14.00.

SALABLE HOGS—Receipts, 4000; total, 8500; active, fully steady; good and choice barrows and gilts 140 lbs. up at 14.75 ceiling; good and choice sows at 14.00; complete clearance.

SALABLE CATTLE—Receipts, 2000, total 2500; salable calves, 500, total 500; generally steady to weak clean-up market; usual weekend dullness on strictly good cows and heavy sausage and beef bulls; most 18.00@16.75; top, 17.40; heifers very scarce; most cows, 10.50@14.00; canners and cutters, 7.75@9.75; most sausage bulls 13.00 down and very few fat heavy bulls wanted above 14.50; vealers mostly 17.00 down.

SALABLE SHEEP—Receipts, 5000; total, 6000; slaughter lambs slow, steady to weak; good to choice fed wooled Westerns, 16.50@16.65; three decks mixed medium to choice around 87-lb. weights, 16.25; load good and choice 93-lb. fed clipped lambs, short No. 1 pelts 15.75; sheep scarce.

OPA Aims Blow At Md. Poultry Black Market

Baltimore, April 27 (AP).—Asserting that "the poultry black market" in Maryland was in the hands of "unscrupulous racketeers," State Office of Price Administration Director Leo H. McCormick announced today assignment of trained criminal investigators in an intensified campaign against the practice.

Those assigned to the job, McCormick said, were "the same men who broke up the counterfeit gangs and who are thoroughly familiar with the operation of the type of racketeers now engaged in the poultry black market."

Volunteers Also Help

He disclosed also that purchasers and volunteers were observing retail sales of poultry in Baltimore and promised license suspension proceedings against violators of the OPA ceilings and other regulations.

"Already the enforcement division has prepared several criminal cases for referral to the Department of Justice for prosecution," he said in a prepared statement.

Calling the poultry black market "probably even more serious than the meat situation," he outlined the picture as follows:

"The Delmarva Pensinsula produces 40 per cent of the Nation's supply of broilers and the Army is buying heavily in this producing area.

"Army and lend-lease requirements leave virtually no chickens for civilian consumption in that area. What's available is being snapped up by 'live buyers' who whisk the birds out of legal channels into the black market; a demand market where prices soar dizzily.

Many Close Down

"In Baltimore, out of the 15 or ing that "the poultry black market" four or five have been receiving chickens recently. Most of the legitimate wholesalers have practically ceased to operate, and are facing the necessity of closing down completely."

The condition was aggravated, he said, by the increasing urgency of consumer demand, with the meat scarcity "obviously" contributing heavily to it.

"The ultimate consumer," he said, "has the final repsonsibility of 'doing without' to eliminate black markets."

"We again appeal to the public to refuse to pay over legal prices to stamp out the disgraceful black market operations which are endangering Army supplies and diverting the small civilian supply into illegal channels," he concluded.

Asylum Inmate Declared Sane, Will Face Trial

Fredericksburg, Va., April 27 (Spl.).—Judge Leon M. Bazile entered an order in Spotsylvania Circuit Court yesterday ordering that Vernon M. Williamson, 36-year-old store-dance-hall operator, be returned from Marion State Hospital for the criminally insane to face trial on a charge of murder.

Williamson confessed the fatal shooting of Olen H. House, 23, of Atlanta, Ga., a seaman attached to the Naval Gunnery School in Washington, in September, 1943. He told authorities that House and a party of friends tried to force their way into his establishment after he had warned them to keep out.

Williamson disappeared the day of his trial in November, 1943, but surrendered several days later after hiding out in the Wilderness section. He was then committed to the hospital for observation. Hospital officials recently wrote Judge Bazile that Williamson is sane.

Md. Tobacco Prices at Ceiling In First Three Days of Sales

Receipts for the opening three days of the Southern Maryland tobacco markets amounted to about 1,500,000 pounds, the War Food Administration reported yesterday. Trade sources estimated that sales averaged above $54 a hundred pounds.

After a delay of more than a week pending negotiations for an increase of the Office of Price Administration ceiling price, markets at all points opened with practically all grades of tobacco selling at the new 57-cent-per-pound ceiling. Tabulations on a grade basis showed that all grades of thin crop, seconds and dull crops sold at the ceiling. Green dull, green tips and nondescript were the exceptions and these grades sold well above last year's early prices, the WFA said.

While it was reported that the quality of the offerings was below the average of the crop, it was agreed that neither the best tobacco crop nor the worst had been represented as yet in any large quantity.

The WFA reported that farmers generally were pleased with average prices and although expressing some dissatisfaction with the top price few rejections were made on the floor.

Sales were held at Hughesville and La Plata markets on all three selling days this week, with Waldorf operating on Wednesday and Friday. The upper Marlboro market was open only on Thursday.

It is expected that all markets will attempt to sell on Monday. Packing plants are already blocked, the WFA said, and it is extremely doubtful whether daily sales can continue.

Average prices per 100 pounds on a representative number of United States grades for the week ended April 27, 1945, with changes from opening sales of May, 1944, follow:

Heavy crop—Fair light red, 57, down4; fair dar kred, 57, down 2; low grain, 43, up 14.

Tips—Fair dark red, 56, up 1; low grain, 41, up 15.

Thin crop—Good light red, 57, down 5; good dark red, 57, down 4.

Seconds—Good dark red, 57, down 3.

Nondescript commonest crude, 18, up 1.

Dancing Approved By Presbyterian Clerics in Survey

Richmond, Va., April 27 (AP).—Majority of Presbyterian ministers today do not believe that dancing is "inconsistent with the nature of the Christian profession," a survey in four widely scattered presbyteries indicates.

Taken by the Presbyterian Outlook, official publication of the Southern Presbyterian Church, the survey indicates:

The majority of children of church officers danced and 87.3 per cent of the ministers said their children danced or that they would encourage them to do so.

Of the 200 pastors questioned, 33.7 per cent said they danced as youngsters, while 52.4 per cent of the preacher's wives said they danced during their childhood. Sixteen per cent of the ministers stated that they regretted never having danced.

Col. George Gets Legion of Merit

Charlottesville, Va., April 27 (Spl.).—Col. Julian H. George of this city has been awarded the Legion of Merit, according to word received here yesterday. While commanding the 357th Infantry Regiment, Ninetieth Division, he received the French Croix de Guerre, the Bronze Star and the Silver Star. He has now been transferred to headquarters of the Sixty-fifth Division, Third Army.

The capture of enough German equipment to "start a pretty good army" by the regiment commanded by Colonel George in cleaning out the Harlange box southeast of Bastogne was reported in an Associated Press dispatch late in January. The colonel's regiment took 42 of the big mortars and 1200 rounds of ammunition.

Colonel George, the son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Harry George of Charlottesville, is a veteran of World War I, and has been on overseas service in this war since last August. His wife is making her home here for the duration with her 18-months-old daughter, Mary Ellen.

Gen. Philip Blackmore Back in Charlottesville

Charlottesville, Va., April 27 (Spl.).—Brig. Gen. Philip G. Blackmore, who has served as ordnance officer on the staff of Gen. Walter Kruger, commander of the Sixth Army in the South Pacific for more than two years, is spending six weeks with his family here.

A native of Bristol, General Blackmore graduated from Virginia Military Institute and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He has been on General Kruger's staff for about three years, and was promoted from the rank of colonel last September. He will be in Charlottesville through May.

Boy, 15, Held In Slaying of Stepmother

Baltimore, April 27 (AP).—A shivering 15-year-old boy who sought shelter in a police station early today told officers a few hours later that he had shot and killed his stepmother last Monday in Big Rapids, Mich., and was ordered held for Michigan authorities.

Lieut. Louis Vinup said that young James Smiley told of an argument with his stepmother, Mrs. Edna Lindell Smiley, last Monday morning at the Smiley summer home and said that after brooding over the altercation, obtained a small caliber rifle given him by his father and shot Mrs. Smiley.

Young Smiley became frightened and ran away without waiting to see how seriously his stepmother was hurt, Lieutenant Vinup said, boarded a train at Chicago, got off at "a town about 100 miles from Baltimore" and hitchhiked here aboard a truck.

Police said the boy had $6 in his possession.

A Big Rapids coroner's jury yesterday found that Mrs. Smiley "died by firearms by a person or persons unknown." However, a murder warrant was issued for the foster-son, who had not been seen since last Sunday.

Her body was taken from the Echo Lake cottage to Evanston, Ill., Wednesday by her husband, Clinton E. Smiley, Evanston manufacturer.

The youth, dressed only in trousers, a pullover sweater and shoes, with no socks, was permitted to stay at the police station because it was a cold night, and he wasn't properly dressed, Lieutenant Vinup related.

Defense Rests In Martin Trial

Fredericksburg, Va., April 27 (AP).—The case for the defense was rested late this afternoon without witnesses being called in the trial of Mrs. Frances Marion Martin, 24, charged with the slaying of her husband, Everett Hugh Martin, 28, who was shot to death in the couple's home the night of March 9.

A prosecution witness, Superintendent of Police A. G. Kendall, testified that several hours after Martin's death Mrs. Martin told him she "had no regrets for what she had done."

Kendall testified that he had obtained a statement from Mrs. Martin in which she told how she and her husband had quarreled and during the argument Martin cursed her in the presence of three guests in the home.

The police superintendent further stated that Mrs. Martin said that in a rage she told her husband "if I had a gun I would shoot you."

Following this remark, Martin procured his unloaded shotgun and handed it to her with a shell, Kendall quoted the woman as saying, adding that she told him she put the shell into the gun and fired at her husband at close range killing him instantly.

The Martins' 5-year-old son was asleep in an upstairs room at the time of the shooting.

Md. Bankruptcy Sales Must Abide By OPA Ceilings

Baltimore, April 27 (AP).—Bankruptcy trustees, in Maryland at least, must observe Office of Price Administration ceilings when disposing of assets.

Federal Bankruptcy Referee Floyd J. Kintner ruled yesterday that OPA ceilings take precedence over bankruptcy laws under which trustees are required to obtain the highest bids possible.

The decision, described as unique in Maryland and possibly the first of its kind in the country, was handed down in a case before him involving the OPA and trustees of the bankrupt Cummins Construction Co.

Assets of the latter organization, including automobiles, a typewriter and electrical appliances recently were put up at public sale, and Kintner ordered the trustees to reduce sales prices to OPA ceilings.

Va. Court Grants Bowie Appeal

Richmond, Va., April 27 (AP).—The State Supreme Court of Appeals has granted a writ of error and appeal in the case of John Earl Bowie of Fredericksburg, convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to five years in the penitentiary in the death of Olivia Spencer, 20.

Miss Spencer was killed in a fall from Bowie's car on the highway between Fredericksburg and Charlottesville last fall.

Nazi Refugee to Talk At Mary Washington

Fredericksburg, Va., April 27 (Spl.).—Miss Friedlelind Wagner, granddaughter of the celebrated composer, Richard Wagner, and an exile from Germany, will lecture at Mary Washington College here May 1.

Adolf Hitler was an acquaintance of Miss Wagner's parents and a frequent visitor at their home in Bayreuth in the early days of his political career. Later Miss Wagner denounced his National Socialist principles and had to flee Germany with a price on her head.

Champion 4-H Steer Brings $1 a Pound

Richmond, Va., April 27 (AP).—Approximately 400 head of cattle, including champion 4-H Club steers, were sold today at top prices at the annual Richmond fat cattle auction.

Top price of $100 100 pounds was paid for the 905-pound grand champion hereford 4-H club steer owned by Arnold brothers, of Lucketts. The reserve champion 4-H Club steers, owned by William Folkes, of Crabottom, brought $40 100 pounds on the auction block.

Much of the cattle offered at the auction brought the ceiling price of $18.60 100 pounds. There is no ceiling on 4-H Club cattle.

Other winners of yesterday shows, judged by Fred H. Leineback, extension animal husbandman o fthe University of Maryland, included:

Champion carload aawrd went to "Gilnockle Farm," Heywood which entered Aberdeen-Angus steers. Reserves champions in this class were five Herfords from Mount Sharon Farm, Orange.

Grand champions of the pen of five classes were five Aberdeen-Angus heifers, owned by R. E. Ellis of Buckingham; while five shorthorns, owned by A. V. Baird, of Delaplane, were judged reserve champions.

Reserve champion 4-H Club steer was owned by William Folkes of Crabottom. First place in the 4-H Club class went to a pure-bred Aberdeen-Angus, owned by Rae Jones of Orange.

A shorthorn steer, owned by Marion Shiflett of Mills Gap, W. Va., won the reserve championship of the open class.

Champion Aberdeen-Angus purebred bull was owned by Julian Adams of Lynchburg, and champion Hereford bull was owned by T. B. Stanley of Stanleytown.

O'Conor Signs Budget Bill, 205 Others

Baltimore, April 27 (AP).—Governor O'Conor and 1945 General Assembly officials signed 206 bills into law today, including the budget, "Blue Cross" extension, juvenile court, income tax reduction and several veterans' measures.

Approximately 160 of the recent General Assembly's enactments remain to be signed or vetoed, the Governor said, adding that he expected to complete the task next week.

The budget law for the 1946-47 biennium earmarks expenditures totaling a new record high of approximately $119,000,000.

"Blue Cross" Expanded

The so-called "Blue Cross" law extends provisions of the nonprofit hospital plan to incltde medical and dental fees.

Under the new juvenile court law, delinquency cases will be handled by circuit court judges, rather than trial magistrates, as the practice in many counties in the past.

The tax law extends for the fiscal year 1946 mandatory one third reduction of State income tax payments.

Among the veterans' measures were those giving preferential ratings in all examinations for public jobs and guaranteeing reemployment in their old public jobs of returned soldiers.

Others of general State-wide interest on the list today are those

Authorizing the issuance of $1,500,000 of bonds for improvement of the Chesapeake Bay Ferry system;

Providing for State inspection and limited supervision over county jails;

Permitting absentee soldier-voting in Baltimore municipal elections;

Council Pay Doubled

Increasing civil jurisdiction of trial magistrates;

Increasing from $10 to $20 per diem pay of legislative council members;

Increasing salaries of circuit and appeals court judges;

Recodifying the oyster laws;

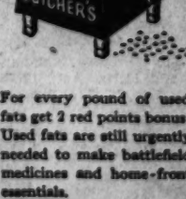
Authorizing the regents of the University of Maryland to acquire land for expansion;

Excluding faculties of the University of Maryland, Morgan State College and State Teachers' Colleges from the jurisdiction of the State Employes' Standard Salary Board.

Woman Hurt in Fall

Rileyville, Va., April 27.—Mrs. Guy Boyce suffered a broken leg yesterday afternoon when she fell at her home. She was standing on boards placed between two ladders papering a wall when she fell and broke two bones in her right leg between the knee and ankle. She is now in a Harrisonburg hospital.

GET YOUR
Extra Red Points



For every pound of used fats get 2 red points bonus! Used fats are still urgently needed to make battlefield medicines and home-front essentials.

BARNABY

By Crockett Johnson

We all see the sound simplicity of O'Malley's plan. He makes a profit on his raw material sources, on the fuel and power he'll use to run his factories when they've been reconverted, on his railroads—
What is he going to make in the factories?
That, of course, is a det

TERRY

HA! BIG YANK TERRY HAS RELIEVED JOHNNY JINGO (" RESPONSIBILITY OF MAKE LOVE TO GIRL PASSENGER.... NAVIGATION HAZARD!...LARGE THANKS!
SEE, JOHNNY, I HAD NO IDEA HI SHEE WAS INTERESTED IN ME!
SO THAT'S WHY YOU'VE BEEN WALKING AROUND LIKE A GROGGED GOONE BIRD!
AH, BOTHAOT, YOR KNOW VERY WELL I NEVER SO MUCH AS TOUCHED HI SHEE'S HAND! I--
YEP, GROPPER, YOR CAN ALWAYS TELL THE REAL WOLVES--THEY LET THE CONDTS DO THE HOWLING -- WHILE THEY HANG BACK LOOKING LIKE GRANDMA... IT'S--
SAIL HO!

MARY WORTH

WELCOME HOME, MATT! GOOD OF YOU TO DROP IN!
JACK! WE HAVE NEWS! AND WE WANT YOU AND MRS. WORTH TO BE THE FIRST TO HEAR IT!
LYRIC AND I ARE--ENGAGED!
OH!--HOW NICE!
MY DEAR PARTNER! I REFUSE TO INDULGE IN THE FARCE OF FEIGNING SURPRISE! THERE HAVE BEEN ENOUGH STRAWS IN THE WIND TO THATCH A COTTAGE!--BUT IT COULDN'T HAPPEN TO A SWEETER GUY!
...AND I'M WARNING YOU--IF YOU LET HIM DOWN, YOU WON'T NEED THAT HAIR RIBBON!--I'LL TIE YOUR EARS TOGETHER OVER YOUR PRETTY LITTLE HEAD!

DONALD DUCK

SORRY, WE ONLY HAVE REGULAR SIZE BEDS!
BUT I'D BE WILLING T' PAY DOUBLE FOR ONE NIGHT OF COMFORT!
SAY, SHORTY, I GOT AN IDEA!
BUZZ... MUMBLE!
Z-Z-Z Z-Z-
Z-Z-Z Z-

MYRTLE

LOOKIE, MYRTLE, MY GIANT MAGNET WILL PULL THE TACKS RIGHT OUT OF THE CARPET!
YOU WAIT HERE. I WANT TO SHOW THIS TO MOM!
CHEER UP, SAMPSON! THERE'S ONLY TWO MORE!

DIXIE DUGAN

WHERE ARE WE GOING TO TALK?
IN MY OFFICE
ISN'T ANYBODY WORKING?
NOT AFTER OFFICE HOURS
FUNNY--I HAD AN IDEA YOU WORKED DAY AND NIGHT
WE DO DURING REHEARSALS --SORT OF BURN THE CANDLE AT BOTH ENDS
SIT DOWN
THANK YOU ? ? ?

DON WINSLOW

FOR PETE SAKE! WHAT'S WINSLOW'S SECRET TRACER?
COME, INSPECTOR, I'LL EXPLAIN!
YOU SEE THIS SOMEWHAT FLAT AND CONICAL SHAPED CONTAINER! NOW I'LL DRAW YOU A PICTURE!
CORK
SAND
CAPILLARY
SAND
POINT OPENING
IF I'M IN DANGER AND WANT RED TO TRACE ME.. I PUT THIS IN MY POCKET.. THE POINT FITS INTO A SMALL HOLE AND..
WHEN I REMOVE THE CORK AND BREAK THE POINT THE SAND TRICKLES OUT LIKE THIS!

CHIEF WAHOO and STEVE ROPER

GEE, CHIEF WAHOO! WON'T IT BE GRAND! HAVING MR."E" ENTERTAIN AT MY PARTY!
UGH!
I FEAR THERE'S PROFESSIONAL JEALOUSY HERE, PENNY!
BUT, WAHOO! YOU COULDN'T MAKE A LION DISAPPEAR!
UGH! WAHOO DID DISAPPEAR UM MOUNTAIN LION ONE TIME!.. ALL BUT CLAWS!
GOSH! WERE YOU A MAGICIAN ?
NOPE! JUS' HUNGRY INJUN.."
HELLO! LOUIE? MEET ME IN AN HOUR AT HOLLYWOOD AND VINE! THINGS ARE MOVING FAST!

WINNIE WINKLE

PRINCE BEN DEY ASKED YOU TO MARRY HIM? THAT WOULD MAKE YOU A PRINCESS, DAISY!
YES, AND IN TIME YOU WOULD BE THE QUEEN ....
OH, IT AIN'T AS EASY AS ALL THAT, SISTER..
HE'S GOT 12 WIVES AHEAD OF ME! THAT WOULD MAKE ME NO. 13!! I SAID, NO THANKS!!!
ALL ORIENTAL PRINCES HAVE MANY WIVES! YOU'D HAVE JEWELS-A PALACE, YOU'RE A FOOL, DAISY!!
ONE MORE CRACK OUT A YOU, MISS CUE, AN' I'LL BANISH YOU FROM MY PALACE!!

KING OF THE ROYAL MOUNTED

BONNIE, NO ONE'S IN HERE BUT...A...A MOUNTIE!
KEEP BACK, YOU TWO! THE MUSKETEER IS RIGHT BEHIND...
...THESE DRAPES!
THE MUSKETEER?
WHY, THAT'S LORD HUMPHERY AND HE'S BEEN HURT!

MICKEY FINN

I NEVER SAW A WEEK FLY BY SO FAST, CLANCY!
NEITHER DID I--BUT SOMETHING TELLS ME IT DIDN'T FLY BY FOR PHIL!
TAKE IT EASY NOW, UNCLE PHIL!
JUST ONE MORE STEP!
WELL, UNCLE PHIL--I HOPE IT'S BEEN A LESSON TO YOU--AND THAT YOU'LL FIRE THAT PUBLICITY AGENT WHO GOT YOU INTO IT!
HE'S FIRED RIGHT NOW, MICHAEL! I NEVER WANT TO SEE HIM AGAIN!
RING-G!

Scout Rally Monday

Winchester, Va., April 27.—Three hundred Boy Scouts, representing the 14 troops in Shawnee District, comprised of Frederick and Clarke Counties, will hold a rally program Monday night at the Handley playground.

Today's Radio Programs

Saturday — Washington — Eastern War Time

	WMAL 630	WRC 980	WOL 1260	WINX 1340	WWDC 1450	WTOP 1500
	Today's Prelude, 6:05. News, 6, 7, 8:30. Town Clock, 7:10-7:45 8-9, Wm. Neely, 7:45.	Bill Henson, 6:05, 7:15, 8:15, 8:35. News, 6, 7, and 8:30. World Roundup, 8.	Sign On and Music, 5:30. News, 5:45, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:30. Art Brown, 6:35-9.	News, 6, 7, 7:30, 8. Jerry Strong, 6:05-9.	News, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30. Bob Ellis 6:05—9.	Corn Squeezin' Time 5:45 News, 6:45, 7:30, 8, Godfrey, 7-9:15, Mahoney, 7:40
9 :00	Breakfast Club	Home Is What You Make It	News; Art Brown	News; Music	Music Salon	News, Arthur Godfrey
:15	" "	News, Holly Wright	Brown at the Organ	Music	" "	Home Service Daily
:30	" "	Encores	Musical Bouquet	Alica Lane	" "	Garden Gate
:45	" "		" "	" "	" "	Junior Board
10 :00	What's Cookin'	Melody Cruise	News	News; Music Hall	Frank Farrell	Youth on Parade
:15	" " ; News	" "	Rainbow House	Music Hall	" "	Mary Lee Taylor
:30	Calling All Girls	Story to Order	" "	" "	Missing Persons	
:45	Bud Ward	Down Memory Lane	" "	" "	Good Neighbors	
11 :00	" "	First Piano Quartet	News, Billy Repaid	News; Symphony	" "	News; Let's Pretend
:15	" "	" " "	Arlington on the Air	Schubert's	Rosebud Jr. Chorus	Let's Pretend
:30	Betty Moore	Smilin' Ed McConnell	" "	Trio No. 1	News; Matinee	Billie Burke Show
:45	Chatham Shopper	" "	Music for Luncheon	(Heifetz, Rubinstein)	Morning Matinee	" "
12 :00	News; Evans	News; Improvisations	Hello Mom	News	Dixieland Jamboree	Theater of Today
:15	Ear Teasers	Consumer Time	Bing Crosby	Sinatra	" "	" "
:30	Your Home	Alex Dreier	" "	Weather; Cugat	" "	Stars Over Hollywood
:45	And Garden	Look to This Day	Red Cross Reporter	Once Upon A Time	Linton Hall Band	" "
1 :00	National	Veteran's Adviser	News	WINX News	All Sports Parade	Grand Central
:15	Children's Frolic	Novelette	Russ Hodges	Musical Bouquets	Tony Wakeman	Station; News
:30	The Fighting AAF	The Baxters	Saturday Matinee	" "	All Sports Parade	Report to the Nation
:45	" "	War Telescope	" "	" "	Tony Wakeman	
2 :00	News	Doctors Look Ahead	News; Dugout Chatter	News; Judge Rhythm	All Sports Parade	Victor Jory
:15	Sweet Swing	" " "	Dugout Chatter	Judge Rhythm	Tony Wakeman	Glen Grey's Orch.
:30	It's a Hit	Grant Rice, Sports	Washington Nats	" "	All Sports Parade	Carolina Hayride
:45	" "	" " "	Vs. N. Y. Yanks	" "	Tony Wakeman	
3 :00	Sat'day Senior Swing	Orchestras of	" " " "	WINX News	All Sports Parade	The Land Is Bright
:15	" "	The Nations	" " " "	T For Two	Tony Wakeman	" "
:30	The Fitzgeralds	" " "	" " " "	" "	All Sports Parade	Eli Culbertson
:45	" "	" " "	" " " "	" "	Tony Wakeman	Builders of Victory
4 :00	Fun Canteen	Drake Relays	" "	News; Rhythm	All Sports Parade	Penn Relays
:15	" "	" "	" "	Rhythm Range	Tony Wakeman	Overseas Report
:30	News, Evans	" "	Music	Jam For Supper	All Sports Parade	Assignment Home
:45	The Little Show	" "	" "	" "	Tony Wakeman	" "
5 :00	Duke Ellington	Grand Hotel	Sports Parade	News; Music Hall	Band of the Day	Penn Relays
:15	" "	" "	" "	Music Hall	All Sports Parade	Syncopation Piece
:30	" "	John W. Vandercook	Saturday Jam Session	" "	News; Tony Wakeman	Cancer Program
:45	" "	Tin Pan Alley	" "	" "	All Sports Parade	(Fibber McGee)
6 :00	News; First Call	News; Lolf Eld	News; Music	WINX News	News; Ft. Meyers	Mahoney, Costello
:15	First Call	Musicade	Frank Young, Piano	Sunset Serenade	Dance Band	Battle of the Bureaus
:30	Bits O' Hits	Dutch Bergman	Veterans' Reporter	Music By	News and Sports	" "
:45	Labor, U.S.A.	News, Bennett	Russ Hodges	Les Brown	Rhythm Revue	World Today; News
7 :00	Miss Flowers, Inc.	Our Foreign Policy	Am. Eagle in Britain	WINX News	Dale Crowley's	Xavier Cugat
:15	Leland Stowe	" "	" "	Treasury Salute	Bible Quiz	" "
:30	Meet Your Navy	Robert Q. Lewis	Hawaii Calls	Symphonette	Fullness of Time	America in the Air
:45	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "	" "
8 :00	Early American	Gaslight Gayeties	News, Singiser	News; Short But Sweet	Penny for Your	Mayor of the Town
:15	Dance Music	" "	Music for Remembr.	A. F. G. E.	Thoughts	" "
:30	Boston Symphony	Truth or Consequences	Symphony of	Town Opera House	News; 1450 Club	The FBI in Peace
:45	(Koussevitsky)	" "	The Americas	" "	1450 Club	and War News
9 :00	" "	National Barn Dance	Gene Goldkette Orch.	News; Symphony	Richard Eaton	Your Hit Parade
:15	" "	" " "	" "	Franck's	1450 Club	" " "
:30	Spotlight Bands	Can You Top This	Hall of Montezuma	Symphony in D Minor	News; 1450 Club	Saturday Night
:45	(Ray Bandac)	" "	" "	(Monteux)	1450 Club	" "
10 :00	Andy Russell Show	Judy Canova Show	Chicago Theater	News; Let's Dance	" "	Serenade
:15	" "	" "	" "	Let's Dance	" "	Al Pearce Show
:30	Glen Gray's Orch.	Grand Ole Op'ry	" "	" "	News; Rhapsody	" "
:45	" "	" "	" "	" "	Rhapsody in Rhythm	Security Conference
11 :00	News; Evans	News; Music	News; Jamboree	WINX News'	Hits of the Day	News; Daly and Troup
:15	Hour of Dreams	Religion in the News	Shady Valley	Let's Dance	" " " "	Arch McDonald's
:30	" " "	I Sustain the Wings	" "	Traffic Court	News; Hits of the Day	Moondial
:45	" " "	" " " "	" " News	" "	Hits of the Day	Chuck Foster's Orch.

BOYS! *Inquire about the good Post delivery routes now open. Phone NAtional 4200, Extension 236.*

CRANBERRY BOGGS

SO, THAT'S IT! YA WERE RESCUED BY FISHERMEN AFTER JUMPIN OFF TH CLIFF HUH?
RIGHT! THEY ACCEPTED MY TALE OF AN ACCIDENT AND TOOK ME TO CENTRAL CITY--WHERE I HAVE "FRIENDS"
B-B-BUT TH POLICE EE-A-AREN'T THEY STILL LOOKIN FER YA, TONI?
YES, AND I'M GIVING MYSELF UP! ONCE I PRODUCE THE REAL LOWDOWN ON MY EMBEZZLEMENT, BAHJUL DASSE, THEY MAY BE LENIENT WITH ME!
I DON'T KNOW WHETHER TO BELIEVE YA OR NOT! IF YA PLANNED TO GIVE YERSELF UP WHY DID YA BOTHER COMIN BACK HERE TO COONLIPS??
BECAUSE OF MY--MY BABY--!

JOE PALOOKA

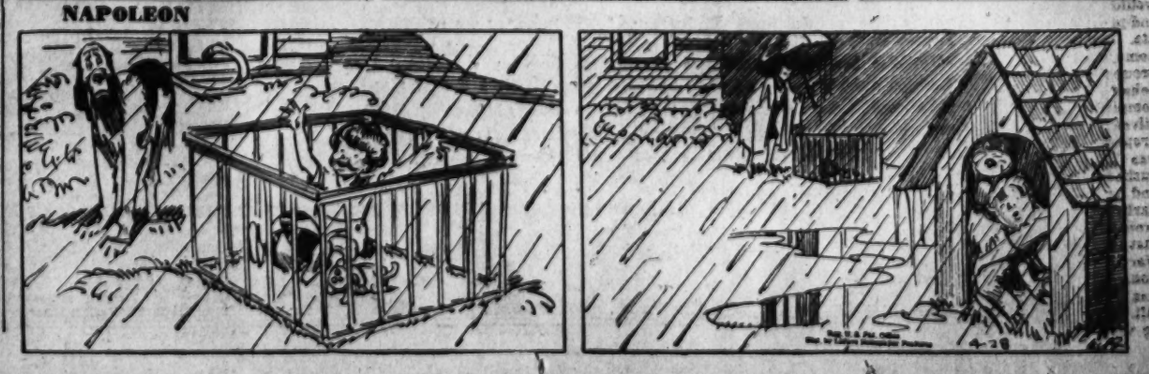
THE STORM SUDDENLY ABATES--
WE'RE ON A REEF--WE GOTTA HEAD FOR SHORE--WE'RE PROBLY BEIN WATCHED--WONDER WHY WE AIN'T BEEN FIRED ON--
NEBBE IT'S ONE A OUR ISLANS--
WE'LL HEAD RIGHT FOR THE HILLS IF WE GET THRU THE SURF AN ACROSS THE BEACH.
SEE--SEE--HIM FELLA BOY--ALONG TREE--
GOLLY--LOOK, JERRY--HE'S WAVIN--CAREFUL--BE READY T'FIRE--
IT'S A WHITE MAN--I THINK.
HIM WHITE FELLA BOY--

THE SEA HOUND

SUPERMAN

SUPERMAN PITCHED--THEN BEAT THE BALL TO THE PLATE AND CAUGHT IT! DO YOU STILL THINK HE'S A FAKE, PROFESSOR DUSTE?
AMAZING!
LOOK AT THAT ENGLISH, PROFESSOR!
ENGLISH? ER--HAS YOUR DEPARTMENT EXTENDED ITS JURISDICTION TO BASEBALL, PROFESSOR?
NOW DO YOU BELIEVE HE'S GOT SUPER-SPEED, PROFESSOR?
CERTAINLY NOT! UNDOUBTEDLY SOME MODERN VERSION OF THE OLD INDIAN ROPE TRICK. THE FELLOWS A MASTER ILLUSIONIST!

NAPOLEON



THIS IS THE 35TH OF A SERIES

SUSTAINED CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY

★

One step toward high level employment

IN the 34th editorial of this series, it was pointed out that sustained prosperity, based on high level employment, was a major postwar goal accepted by government, management and labor.

That editorial developed the theme that, if the goal were to be approached without undue sacrifice of our essential liberties, we must forego the search for magic panaceas, and follow the harder but more promising course of analyzing step by step, and industry by industry, the measures that might contribute toward the end sought.

This is the first of a number of editorials following such a particularized approach. It will examine the role of the construction industry in forwarding sustained prosperity.

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The influence of construction upon the general level of economic activity is important but not decisive. The claim is frequently advanced that major fluctuations of the business cycle might be ironed out by a properly devised and timed public works program; but any examination of the relatively modest contribution of construction activities to total national output will demonstrate its extravagance.

In the twenty years from 1920 through 1939, the value of new construction averaged just over 8½% of the gross national product. If we add repair and maintenance expenditures, the total is increased to a little over 12% of the gross product. But approximately two thirds of the construction of this period was privately initiated, and only one third was represented by government construction, federal, state and local combined. To expect that we can level out the peaks and valleys of our whole economy through manipulating the 4% portion that is represented by government construction is to expect a very small tail to wag a very large dog.

In fact, the record of construction activity in the past has been on the side of disequilibrium rather than stabilization. In boom times construction activity has climbed to relatively higher peaks than those reached by the economy as a whole; in depression periods it has fallen to deeper troughs. Aside from the special work relief program of the depression thirties, the performance of public construction in this respect is little better than that of private. New government construction mounted with the general trend of the boom from 1921 to 1929, thereby adding its weight to the inflationary trend.

Instead, then, of expecting the construction industry to stabilize our whole economy—a task clearly beyond its power—it would seem appropriate to ask that it look to the more attainable goal of leveling out its own violent fluctuations. If this can be done, many of the most vexing problems of the construction field and of its sphere of influence will be mitigated, employment will be regularized in one important segment of industry where the past record has been particularly uneven, and one aggravating contribution to general business instability will be removed.

The achievement of these highly important, if limited, aims will require the thoughtful, vigorous, and concerted cooperation of management and labor in the construction industry, of a variety of governmental agencies, and of those who direct the sources of construction credit. Of the many measures that must be woven into an ordered program, it is practicable here to present only the broad outline of those which seem to offer the greatest potential usefulness.

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1. Stabilization implies the holding of a balance rather than a freezing at a given level. No rigid formula for a most desirable level of construction activity is possible or desirable. However, it may be accepted as a reasonable initial premise, that we could sustain in the future without major distortion something like the 12% ratio of total construction to gross national product that has been approximated in the past. If it is to serve as a useful reference point, such a generalized premise must be subjected to constant testing both nationally and locally. There must be careful and continuous scrutiny for signs of demand saturation, cost inflation, and labor shortages, all danger signals of far greater reliability than any percentage formula.

The first requisite then is the general availability of information along such lines, far more complete and current than has hitherto been at hand. The second is a general will to hold building activity at a level as high as but not higher than we probably can sustain. Once this principle is accepted, the problem becomes one of marshalling all available instrumentalities to forward it.

2. Public construction, although too small to exert a decisive influence upon economic activity as a whole, can condition construction trends to a major degree. If, in the decade following the war, government construction approximates its 1920 to 1940 average of one third of all construction, its properly timed impact could do much to level out the construction cycle.

To do this most effectively, public construction should be deferred where and when private building is going forward at a satisfactory pace, and should be started when and where private activity shows undue slack. All government construction does not lend itself to such adjustment. But a large portion of it could be held up for the three to five years which, upon past experience, would provide the necessary leeway to counteract the more violent fluctuations in private building.

Such a program presents numerous difficulties both political and administrative. None should be insurmountable, and the results promise to be of sufficient moment to justify the extraordinary effort that would be required to coordinate federal, state and local government programs. Here is an excellent forum for testing whether or not government economic activity can be made to supplement rather than supplant private effort to serve ends upon which all are agreed.

3. Since private building, postwar as in the past, must supply the preponderant share of construction activity and employment, costs will continue to play a dominant role in determining levels of operation. Wartime restrictions have created formidable backlogs of deferred demand for most types of private, and for many of public, construction. Such demand is so great that it almost certainly will provide the impetus for a postwar building boom of several years duration. There is considerable doubt that in the beginning our building trades, dislocated by war and at low ebb, can organize rapidly enough to carry their share of the anticipated general advance.

However, if former patterns hold, building activity, after a lagging start, will soar, costs will mount, and, eventually will saturate effective demand with resultant collapse. That, of course, is precisely the sort of a situation we are seeking to avoid. Crucial to this end is the prevention of rising costs or, better still, the reduction of building costs from present swollen levels.

A recent study by technicians of the War Production Board on the outlook for private housing construction illustrates the point. From 1900 to 1940 the number of housing units built in this country closely matched the statistics of new family formation. The former ran considerably ahead of the latter from 1920 to 1929, and fell behind by the same margin in the following decade.

If the market for new houses were to be similarly limited for the period from 1940 through 1949, the effective demand for new housing during the last five years (1945-1949) is estimated at 3,000,000 units. That is after allowing for houses built from 1940 through 1944, and for vacancies, demolitions, and other factors. If, however, prices could be reduced to 1939 levels, the 3,000,000 unit demand is estimated as increasing to more than 7,000,000 units. Since the latter figure is substantially beyond our production capacity for the period, a backlog would be created that would support an effective sustained demand for the subsequent decade (1950-1959) of 1,000,000 units per year, as against half that amount if rents and sales prices mount with increasing incomes.

The precise accuracy of such an estimate may well be questioned. There can be no question as to the general validity of the point illustrated. The progressive lowering of construction costs will stimulate demand in this field as it has in others. Building management, labor, and their suppliers and customers stand to gain from such a result. Unnecessary restrictions against the adoption of improved technologies and increased productivity should, therefore, be removed, whether imposed by codes of government, regulations of unions, collusion of managements, or inertia of workers. Unless there are compelling social justifications such restrictions must be judged harmful to the whole economy.

4. Numerous other measures could contribute substantially to increased and increasingly stable construction activities. Space remains only to stress the importance of careful consideration for the use of credit facilities as a means of stabilization. In recent years the establishment of the Federal Housing Administration provided a needed stimulus to mortgage lending in the field of housing. The modern pattern of long-term mortgages, providing for regular amortization as well as interest, should be a steadying factor in periods of liquidation. However, there appear to be further possibilities for using credit facilities as a brake when construction activity threatens to climb beyond a level that can be sustained. If public and private lending agencies could devise sound means for raising mortgage rates, increasing down-payment requirements, shortening amortization periods and basing value appraisals upon normal rather than inflated costs, they might exert a healthy influence against the tendency of the construction bubble to inflate until it bursts.

☆ ☆ ☆

There is no royal road to sustained high level employment. There is not even a single path to assured construction stability—there are many paths, all strait and narrow and all paved with bruising cobbles. This is true for all other major segments of industry.

It is easier to seize upon a magic formula such as monetary control, or deficit spending, or any one of a score of others, than to undertake an intricate task of piecemeal exploration. But only the latter course will lead to prosperity.

James H. McGraw, Jr.

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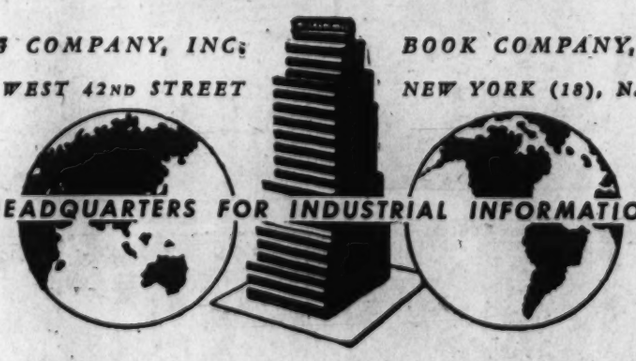

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